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## Diplomats Shrug

### N Infested With Spies— And Everybody Knows It

Young article is based on  
by Malcolm W. Browne  
ph B. Treaster and was  
"Mr. Treaster."

YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT) —  
after Andrew Young sub-  
sides resignation as the U.S.  
for to the United Nations,  
and that his supposedly se-  
ing with a Palestine Libera-  
tion organization representative  
York had been discovered  
intelligence means  
fetched philosophically to  
tent intrusion.

how how the world  
"Mr. Young told a report-  
now there are no secrets

an assessment that was  
many times in an inquiry by  
York Times into the ques-  
tion is spying on whom at  
et Nahons, perhaps the  
concentration of diplomats

the sober speeches and  
cocktail parties that are so  
part of the public image of  
ed Nations, the investiga-  
ted a world in which the  
of intelligence is an as-  
ay of life, where spying is  
ave that some diplomats  
New York community  
k exchange of global inter-  
operations.

community in which a  
lot of information is collect-  
ing in such places as the  
Delegates' Lounge. But it  
place where sophisticated  
gear is clandestinely  
are informants and do-  
trip about employing  
titles, safe-houses, dead-  
ps and micro dots.

ange of informants

eratives have ranged from  
using people and clerical  
who have access to docu-  
ments and codes of the  
highest office hold-  
world body.

ear, for example, it was  
that Arkady Shvetschenko,  
secretary-general for the  
ent of Political and Securi-  
Affairs and the senior  
tizen in the United  
had for years been provid-  
ed to the FBI and

CIA. When Moscow ordered him  
home, he defected.  
Two months earlier, Dinh Ba  
Thi, the chief of Vietnam's dele-  
gation to the United Nations, was  
accused of complicity in an  
espionage case in Washington and  
expelled from the country.  
"Everyone at the UN knows that  
spying goes on constantly," a  
knowledgeable Israeli said. "The  
UN was built for this kind of thing.  
Everyone wants to know every-  
thing, and that includes the West-  
ern countries."

The UN offers so many opportu-  
nities for spying, in fact, that many  
intelligence organizations reported

"There is a  
feeling here that  
an investment of  
\$30,000 for  
equipment to  
sweep offices for  
bugs would be  
well spent."

by use it as an intelligence training  
ground for junior diplomats.  
Mr. Young's meeting with Zehdi  
Terzi, the leader of the permanent  
UN observer mission of the PLO,  
took place on July 26 at the Man-  
hattan town house of Ambassador  
Abdallah Yacoub Bishara, the  
Kuwaiti representative to the United  
Nations.  
In the future that followed his  
discovery, the White House and the  
State Department declared that  
Mr. Young had neither informed  
them that he planned a meeting nor  
reported the details of the discus-  
sion. Furthermore, they said, the  
meeting violated the U.S. policy of  
avoiding all diplomatic contact  
with the PLO.  
But within four days, Mr. Young

later said, a virtually complete  
account of the meeting was in the  
pipeline despite efforts by Mr.  
Young and his Arab interlocutors  
to keep it secret. Soon afterward,  
the whole affair became public  
knowledge.

Just how the secret got out is still  
a secret. But diplomats and former  
intelligence officials have come up  
with a number of provocative theo-  
ries on what may have happened.  
One is that FBI agents had been  
spying on the PLO or the Kuwaitis  
and, by chance, caught an Ameri-  
can in their net. Another is that Is-  
raeli intelligence listened in on the  
conversation as a part of its routine  
surveillance of Arab groups and  
then turned over a report to the  
United States.

Still another, but generally  
discounted theory, is that the FBI  
had Mr. Young under surveillance.  
"When he was very young, I'm sure  
the bureau had five men on him at  
every meeting he went to," a former  
U.S. intelligence officer said.  
"Those days are long gone. They  
would have had to have Carter's  
personal approval to cover him and  
that is highly unlikely."

Variety of Methods

The arsenal of electronic sur-  
veillance equipment owned by  
many foreign and U.S. organiza-  
tions in New York include the lat-  
est spike microphones for listening  
through walls, laser sensors capable  
of monitoring conversations from  
great distances by reading the acous-  
tic vibration of window panes,  
computer-driven array processors  
that combine many indistinct  
sounds to derive an audible conver-  
sation and telephone intercepts of  
many varieties.

The main proprietors of such  
equipment are said to be the U.S.  
and Soviet governments. But the Is-  
raeli intelligence service, the Moss-  
ad, which agents of other coun-  
tries speak of with awe, is also re-  
ported to be extremely well-  
equipped.  
But bugging does not appear by  
any means to be the standard way  
of gathering intelligence at the  
United Nations.

Former U.S. intelligence officers  
say that while the FBI once had nu-  
merous microphones hidden in the  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Fidel Castro speaking yesterday in Havana at the opening of the nonaligned summit conference.

### U.S. Tried to Sabotage Summit, Castro Says in Opening Speech

From Agency Dispatches

HAVANA, Sept. 3 — Cuban  
President Fidel Castro today  
opened the first nonaligned summit  
conference in Latin America with  
an attack on the United States,  
which he accused of trying to sabo-  
tage the movement.

"The Yankee imperialists and  
their old and new allies — and by  
this I mean the Chinese — did not  
want the conference to be held in  
Cuba," he told 1,400 delegates  
from more than 100 countries.

The diplomatic envoys from  
both the United States and China,  
invited along with other Havana  
mission chiefs to the opening ses-  
sion, walked out in protest.

At the same time, the Cuban  
leader, who has been accused of  
wanting to shift the movement closer  
to Moscow, paid warm tribute to  
the Soviet Union for the aid it has

given to Cuba since its revolution  
20 years ago.  
"We are friends of the Soviet  
Union, because it helped us over-  
come some very difficult periods in  
our life when our people were in  
danger of being wiped out," he  
said.

More than 50 chiefs of state, gov-  
ernments and liberation move-  
ments attended the opening ses-  
sion of the sixth nonaligned summit  
and more were expected to arrive for  
the five-day meeting.

Attack on U.S.

President Castro said the United  
States had obtained a copy of a  
tough anti-Western draft declara-  
tion, put forward by Cuba for the  
conference, long before the meeting  
opened and had made feverish diplo-  
matic efforts to get it modified.

"All efforts to sabotage the con-  
ference have proved futile. All  
efforts, the hectic diplomatic pres-  
sures and intrigues to prevent this  
conference from taking place, were  
in vain."

"They engaged in dirty schem-  
ing, saying Cuba would turn the  
nonaligned movement into a tool  
of Soviet policy."

The chief of the U.S. interest sec-  
tion in Cuba, Wayne Smith, walked  
out when President Castro recalled

### Tass Disparages U.S. Troop Claim

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP) — Tass  
today ridiculed U.S. reports that  
the Soviet Union had based a bri-  
gade of combat troops in Cuba.  
The Tass report was the first Soviet  
public response to the U.S. allega-  
tions.

Tass particularly attacked Sen.  
Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman  
of the Senate Foreign Relations  
Committee, who last Thursday said  
that U.S. intelligence had con-  
firmed the existence in Cuba of the  
Soviet unit. The State Department  
subsequently confirmed Sen.  
Church's statement.

Tass said that it was "particu-  
larly noteworthy" that the senator's  
statement was made a few days be-  
fore the nonaligned conference  
opened in Havana.

Bezaar Deserted

Wreckage of rebel vehicles  
bombed inside the garrison lay in  
heaped blackened piles of steel and  
burned rubber. There were few  
men in sight. An undetermined  
number of bodies, and some  
wounded, were brought to the main  
Mahabad hospital earlier as the  
battle raged.

The bazaar was open but desert-  
ed, with many shops left

that "U.S. authorities spent years  
plotting to assassinate the leaders  
of the Cuban revolution," referring  
to allegations that the CIA had  
tried to arrange his murder on sev-  
eral occasions.

The Chinese mission chief  
walked out after he attacked China  
for "uncivilized behavior" toward  
the rest of the world.

In an apparent reference to al-  
legations that he was trying to steer  
the 18-year-old movement into a  
pro-Soviet orbit, President Castro  
pledged to be prudent and flexible  
in the three years of his chairman-  
ship.

His main protagonist over the di-  
rection of the movement, the most  
crucial topic to be discussed here,  
will be Yugoslav President Tito, the  
movement's father figure, who has  
tried to persuade other leaders to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### NATO Urged To Back New Nuclear Arms

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (IHT) —  
Western defense experts urged Eu-  
ropean governments today to ap-  
prove plans to deploy long-range  
tactical nuclear weapons in West-  
ern Europe that are capable of  
striking the Soviet Union.

Modernizing NATO's tactical  
nuclear force in this way would  
help to restore the credibility of the  
alliance's nuclear deterrence and  
demonstrate NATO solidarity, the  
experts said.

A working group will submit  
proposals along these lines next  
month, in time for North Atlantic  
Treaty Organization members to  
make a decision in December. The  
experts' recommendations are like-  
ly to include the basing of Cruise  
missiles in Britain and Pershing-2  
missiles in West Germany and at  
least one other continental Euro-  
pean country, probably Belgium.

The appeals for support of the  
proposal were made at the close of  
a three-day session here on  
NATO's future that brought to-  
gether more than 100 Western de-  
fense experts. The conference was  
sponsored by the Georgetown Uni-  
versity Center for Strategic and In-  
ternational Studies, a generally  
conservative research organization  
in Washington, and by the Atlantic  
Institute, a Paris-based group with  
ties to NATO experts.

The speakers urging NATO gov-  
ernments to accept the U.S.-made  
weapons included Joseph Luns, the  
NATO secretary-general; Henry  
Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary  
of state; Henri Simonet, the Bel-  
gian foreign minister; and Gen. Al-  
exander Haig, the former NATO  
commander.

Balance of Power

Mr. Kissinger said that a rapid  
improvement in NATO's tactical  
nuclear force was necessary to help  
restore a balance of power with the  
Soviet Union, particularly during a  
period in the 1980s when he said  
the strategic nuclear balance will  
tip in the Soviet favor.

Asked about the grim picture of  
Western vulnerability that he paint-  
ed in a speech here Saturday, Mr.

Kissinger said that he had not in-  
tended to cast doubts on the U.S.  
commitment to defend Western  
Europe with nuclear weapons.  
"The defense of Europe and the  
United States are indivisible," he  
said.

But he said that he did not regret  
using graphic language to describe  
his rejection of the traditional nu-  
clear strategy based on civilian tar-  
gets, and he renewed his warnings  
of a crisis in the early 1980s unless  
Western military strength is im-  
proved immediately.

The strategic balance is going to  
tip against the United States and  
the West, at least temporarily, in  
two to four years," he said. Even in  
such conditions, Mr. Kissinger  
said, a Soviet surprise attack is  
unlikely. But he said that Western  
leaders might feel vulnerable to So-  
viet pressure nonetheless.

Need for Strategy

"My concern is to shorten that  
period of vulnerability," he said,  
citing the need for a strategy and  
new weapons to fight limited nucle-  
ar wars.

"I do not believe that a nuclear  
war must necessarily escalate to ci-  
vilian extermination," he said, add-  
ing: "The capability to fight limited  
wars may make a crisis more risky,  
but it may also make a crisis less  
likely in the first place."

He said that NATO needs to im-  
prove its European arsenal of mis-  
siles and to adopt a strategy on  
their use against military targets —  
a strategy that "leaders can defend  
to their public opinion and which  
will be credible to an antagonist."

Mr. Kissinger urged NATO  
countries to agree to deploy the  
new generation of missiles before  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Gold at \$323

LONDON, Sept. 3 (IHT) —  
Speculators piled into gold  
today, pushing the price to a  
record-high closing of \$323.125.  
Story on Page 7.

### Hurricane Sideswipes Florida Coast, Kills 5

BEACH, Fla., Sept. 3  
The hurricane designated  
one of the century's deadli-  
est storms, lost some of its  
it sideswiped the coast of  
today on a course that  
e it to the Carolinas.

It was surprisingly light as  
came, with winds up to 90  
hour, skirted the beaches  
and to Palm Beach. At  
deaths in Florida were  
in the storm.

ink it's going to parallel  
and continue north and  
at somewhere in the Caro-

### it Sets Sail Talks With n in Israel

Sept. 3 (AP) — Presi-  
var Sadat sailed for Israel  
meet with Prime Minister  
Begin in an effort to  
breakthrough on Palestin-  
ile.

developments in the Mid-  
and in Washington have  
Sadat's three-day visit to  
terranean city of Haifa  
re than the ceremonial oc-  
cas meant to be.

dat, his wife, Rihan, and a  
up of his closest advisers  
in the northern end of the  
al on the 145-meter presi-  
ch Horeya. They are ex-  
arrive in Haifa around  
row.

dat first visited Israel on  
y-making trip in Novem-  
and followed it up with a  
in the Negev city of Ber-  
May.

between Israel and Egypt  
le for the 1.1 million  
as living under Israeli oc-  
are stalemated. Now in  
th month, all that the two  
agreed on are "terms of  
governing some aspects  
ns for a Palestinian self-  
body.

linas sometime in the next 48  
hours," said Neil Frank, director of  
the National Hurricane Center  
here.

Before closing in on the south-  
east coast of Florida where those  
sands had fed their homes, the  
storm had killed at least 640 per-  
sons in its course through the Car-  
ibbean where it hit Dominica,  
Puerto Rico, Haiti, the Dominican  
Republic, where 150,000 were re-  
ported homeless, and the Bahamas.

Hurricane-force winds hit Palm  
Beach today after the hurricane's  
eye skipped past Miami and Fort  
Lauderdale. The storm's eye and  
hottest winds, however, stayed just  
offshore, drifting northward past  
popular Fort Lauderdale and  
Palm Beach.

Blackouts

David's fringe guests tore down  
hundreds of transmission lines and  
Florida Power & Light Co. re-  
ported about 55,000 persons in Dade  
and Broward counties were tempo-  
rarily blacked out. In Palm Beach  
County, high winds downed power  
lines and motorists were ordered  
off the highways for safety.

Hurricane warnings were up  
from Boca Raton to Daytona

Beach and in the northwestern  
Bahamas while gale warnings were  
issued from Daytona to Jack-  
sonville. The watch area was extended  
to include Georgia and the South  
Carolina coasts. Forecasters  
warned that David could regain  
strength if it got over open water as  
it approached South Carolina. It  
was moving north-northwest at 12  
mph.

"When it gets by Palm Beach,  
the coast drops back," Mr. Frank

### 2 U.S. Parachutists Collide in Air, Die

LAKE ELSINORE, Calif., Sept.  
3 (AP) — Two men died after col-  
liding in midair during a competi-  
tion parachute jump, sheriff's offi-  
cials said.

Howard Curtis, 46, of North  
Hollywood, and Raymond  
Samaski, 31, of Buckeye, Ariz.,  
were members of an eight-man  
team making the jump over an air-  
port near here yesterday. Mr.  
Samaski was killed instantly by the  
collision and Mr. Curtis was  
knocked unconscious and died  
when he hit the ground.

Emergency Declared

Florida's Gov. Robert Graham  
ordered the evacuation of 50,000  
persons in low-lying southeastern  
areas. He also declared a disaster  
emergency and invoked a state law  
allowing him to expand his execu-  
tive powers. The National Guard  
was activated and troops were or-  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

said, "If it follows a more northerly  
course, it'll get farther away. It  
could go north or north-northwest.  
It's going to be moving up the  
coastline today. . . I don't have  
the expertise to say how closely."

During the night the storm had  
appeared headed for the densely  
populated Miami-Fort Lauderdale  
area. Then it shifted to a more  
northerly track.

At least five hurricane-related  
deaths were reported. Two men  
had heart attacks as they strained  
to put up storm protection on their  
homes and another was electrocut-  
ed when his car hit a power pole. A  
driver was killed when his car over-  
turned on a wet road and a woman  
was killed by a car as she hurried  
toward an evacuation center.

Property damage in the state  
appeared moderate.

Florida's Gov. Robert Graham  
ordered the evacuation of 50,000  
persons in low-lying southeastern  
areas. He also declared a disaster  
emergency and invoked a state law  
allowing him to expand his execu-  
tive powers. The National Guard  
was activated and troops were or-  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Pilots Fault Ground Control for Cairo Airport's Ups and Downs

By Don A. Schanche

CAIRO, Sept. 3 — "This is your cap-  
tain speaking," the pilot of Trans World  
Airlines Flight 800 said as he banked his  
Boeing 707 into a sweeping holding pat-  
tern over Cairo one recent afternoon.  
"They don't have radar and we kind of  
have to figure it out for ourselves."

He went on to reassure his unnerved  
passengers that he would bring them  
safely to the ground.

On a British Airways jet descending  
for its final approach not long ago, a Eu-  
ropean air traffic specialist turned to his  
seatmate, a Moslem, and asked him  
whether he knew how to pray. "Of  
course. But why do you ask?"  
"Because you have just begun the most  
dangerous five minutes you will spend in  
your life," the expert said, looking anx-  
iously out the window.

Like the TWA captain, domestic and  
international airline pilots who regularly  
use what local authorities boast is "the  
busiest and safest airport in the Middle  
East" complain that they often have to  
control themselves down to the runway  
because air traffic controllers lack the

equipment and training to sort out the  
planes overhead with confidence.  
To assist them in getting 5 million pas-  
sengers in and out of Cairo International  
Airport each year, the controllers have  
only a sporadically functioning, 25-year-  
old radar, a weak and noisy radio, a  
faulty instrument landing system and  
several pairs of cracked binoculars, ac-  
cording to the European expert, who has  
watched the tower operators in action.

Primitive Device

An Egyptian pilot, Capt. Safwat  
Ismail, recently complained to the Cairo  
newspaper al-Ahram of a near head-on  
collision. He lifted his Boeing 737 direct-  
ly into the path of a Middle East Airlines  
707 that was mistakenly trying to land  
at the wrong end of the runway, he said.

"The controller expected to see the  
[landing] plane coming from the other  
direction," Mr. Ismail said. "He was  
looking at the runway through binocu-  
lars, and with such a primitive device he  
couldn't see the mistake of the 707. If

there had been radar, the controllers  
could have warned both of us."

"We have stacks of near-misses in the  
Cairo area and we're fed up," said the  
captain of a Boeing 747 who flies regu-  
larly into Cairo. "I've been flying for 21  
years and I swear to God Cairo is the  
most dangerous airport I've ever used."

Other pilots mildly disagreed. "We go  
into a lot of places in Africa and India  
that are worse than Cairo," an Asian  
flight captain said. "But for a busy inter-  
national airport that is supposed to meet  
international standards, it's pretty bad."

The airport, built as Payne Field by  
the U.S. Army Air Corps during World  
War II, is situated about 12 miles north-  
west of town at the edge of the desert,  
bordering the busy suburb of Helwan.  
At present, all flights take off and land  
on one old 2.2-mile north-south runway  
— which European experts say is inade-  
quately lighted.

A parallel runway about half a mile  
longer has been under construction for  
eight years and is almost ready for opera-

tion. But engineering problems have de-  
layed its use. The runway was built on a  
plateau higher than the old airport con-  
troller tower — so controllers lose sight of  
planes after they land and before they  
take off. When it is ready for operations,  
a new tower nearer the new runway will  
remedy the visibility problem.

Still, pilots emphasize that they feel  
reasonably confident about using the air-  
port. "We know the shortcomings and  
operate accordingly," one said. "You  
know you have to be a little more on the  
ball and keep a sharp lookout, so every-  
one flying in here is more alert than he  
would be if he was being controlled by  
instruments and sophisticated operators  
into places like Heathrow [London] or  
J.F.K. [New York]."

"But the most important safety factor  
is the weather. Cairo is perfectly clear 99  
percent of the time. We help the controll-  
ers by telling them where we are, some-  
thing they can't know otherwise without  
radar."

Although the pilots try to help, the air

traffic controllers, who earn less than  
\$200 a month, sometimes ignore them,  
the pilots complain. One experience com-  
mon to all was that of the Cairo tower  
operator's turning off his radio trans-  
mitter and refusing to answer their  
calls, either out of pique over a captain's  
irritation with imprecise directions or  
panic because he had lost track of the  
altitudes and separation of the aircraft  
circling overhead.

"The tower operator panicked one day  
when I was watching him try to control  
three planes — a TWA, a Pakistan Inter-  
national and a Japan Air Lines — all  
trying to land," the European control ex-  
pert said. "He lost track of them, but in-  
stead of trying to sort them out he just  
turned off his transmit switch and looked  
anxious while the three pilots sorted  
themselves out by radio and landed one  
by one on their own."

Egyptian authorities blandly deny that  
anything is wrong or out of order. "Ev-  
erything is working," said retired air  
force Gen. Sayed Shinnawi, chairman of  
Egypt's aviation authority. "The radar is  
working and everything is in good con-  
dition."

© Los Angeles Times

10 Dead in Jet Crash

NICE, Sept. 3 (UPI) — A twin-jet  
air taxi of the Danish Stirling Air-  
ways charter company crashed to-  
day into the sea on a landing  
approach, killing all 10 persons  
aboard.

The police said the French-built  
Corvette came in for landing at the  
main runway of the seacoast Nice  
airfield with one of its engines on  
fire. It nose-dived into the Mediter-  
ranean, exploded and sank. The  
plane was on a flight from Conventry,  
England.

Tanker Strike in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 3 (UPI) —  
Crews of tankers operated by  
Campsa, the Spanish state oil dis-  
tribution monopoly, began a five-  
day strike today to demand a re-  
duction in the work week from 44  
hours to 40.



## Japan Also Urged to Cut Oil Imports

## Ohira Seeks Deficit-Easing Taxes

By Robert Trumbull  
TOKYO, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira, in a policy speech to the Diet (parliament), today called for higher taxes to offset a huge budget deficit and urged drastic cuts in the use of imported oil for this highly industrialized country's energy needs.

Mr. Ohira's statement of goals was interpreted as a preview of the platform on which his governing Liberal-Democratic Party will contest the national elections expected next month.

The 69-year-old leader said last week he plans to dissolve the house of representatives in the next few days and set the elections for an early date, probably Oct. 7.

Mr. Ohira's plan to raise taxes, which had been forecast for some time in political circles, appears to have affected his personal standing adversely in opinion polls, but his party has gained supporters in the same polls.

Responses to questions put to 3,000 eligible voters in 130 constituencies across the country last week showed that Mr. Ohira's support had fallen to 30 percent, a loss of three points since a poll in June. But his party's popularity rating in the poll was 52 percent, equalling the record high in 1964.

A poll by the popular newspaper Tokyo Shimbun showed similar results.

The outcome of the polls appeared to brighten the prospects that the Liberal-Democrats would increase the present slender majority of four in the lower house of 511 seats when the election is held. The party is expected to benefit from a conservative swing shown in local elections earlier this year.

## Bonded Indebtedness

In his policy speech, Mr. Ohira stated that the government would rely on increased tax revenues to make up for a reduction in the current heavy bonded indebtedness. The federal budget of approximately \$175.4 billion includes about \$69.4 billion raised by bond issues, a deficit of 39.6 percent.

In expectation of "necessary increments in expenditures," Mr. Ohira said, "we will have no choice but to ask public understanding" of tax increases.

The government's goal is to reduce Japan's dependence on oil, almost all of it from imports, from the present 75 percent to 65 percent by the middle of the coming decade, and to about 50 percent in 10 years, Mr. Ohira stated.

For Japan, he declared, "the time is past [for] blind pursuit of the former high growth rates." He added: "The present is an era in which we should work for domestic and international economic balance," a reference to the present policy of reducing exports to relieve the imbalance in trade with the United States, among others.

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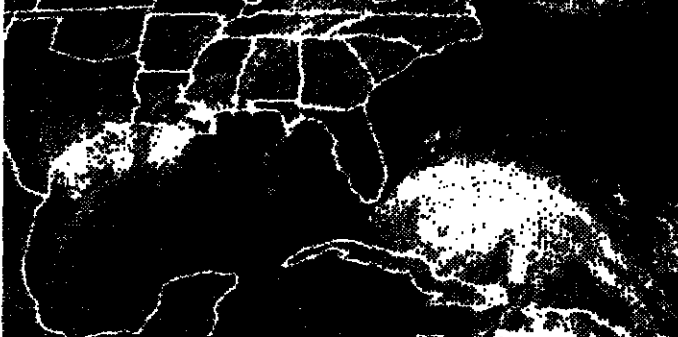
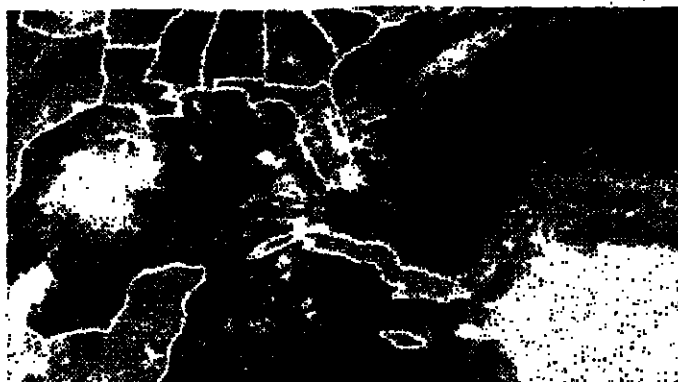
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Three satellite views show approach of Hurricane David toward Florida. Top photo was made Friday at 1 p.m. (EDT), middle photo at 1 p.m. Saturday and bottom photo at 1 p.m. Sunday.

## Florida Coast Sideswiped By Hurricane; 5 Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

ded to assist in evacuation efforts and anti-looting patrols.

Motels were jammed as far north as Vero Beach, 150 miles north of Miami, as residents fled from David. Ocean-side residents deserted condominiums, moving into emergency shelters or heading north on Interstate 95, the main artery out of the area.

The Fontainebleau Hotel on Miami Beach took in all comers. "We are housing people whether they are guests of the hotel or just off the street," said assistant manager Larry Zanas. He said about 1,200 persons were in the hotel.

## Another Hurricane

About 500 persons, mostly nursing home patients, fled to the Miami Beach Convention Center. Lines stretched as long as one mile at the few service stations open yesterday.

Meanwhile, the hurricane designated Frederic yesterday was near the island of St. Barthélemy and about 230 miles east of San Juan, Puerto Rico. The hurricane was moving west-northwest at about 12 mph.

Frederic was considered a threat today to the northern Leeward Islands and the Virgin Islands. Forecasters said it could follow David's route to the U.S. coast, about 1,100 miles away.

Government officials in Nassau in the Bahamas said that no fatalities had been reported after David's sweep through the island group yesterday. However, many streets in Nassau were blocked by fallen trees and debris. Dozens of small boats were sunk or damaged.

David has become one of the six deadliest hurricanes of the century. The toll rose sharply yesterday when officials learned that 400 persons were killed in flooding at Ocoa in the Dominican Republic.

## Hurricanes Spawned From Subtropic Sea's Latent Heat

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT) — The hurricane designated David is fueled by the warm, extremely moist air that sometimes hangs over subtropical oceans. The storm should remain highly destructive until it is starved for such fuel.

Usually, it is only when hurricanes penetrate far enough inland to deprive them of this fuel that they begin to fade. When David crossed the high mountains of the Dominican Republic just before the weekend, its winds had been as high as 150 miles per hour as it approached the island of Hispaniola, which includes the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

By the time it had crossed the island's high mountains, the winds had dropped to about 65 to 75 miles per hour. But after leaving Hispaniola and heading out to sea and toward the Bahamas Islands and Florida, enough warm, moist air apparently was being drawn into the storm from the surrounding ocean surface to recharge it and return it to full force.

## Latent Heat

In the tropics, air at the surface of the sea stores up vast amounts of energy when solar heat, evaporating water from the sea, saturates it with water vapor. This vapor holds the evaporative energy — so-called latent heat.

When the air is sucked up into the whirling rising clouds of a hurricane, this moisture condenses into torrential rains and the latent heat is released, helping to drive the hurricane winds and draw in more air. A hurricane, in short, becomes a vast heat engine.

A hurricane is most likely to form at the season of the year when the region of converging winds between north and south trade wind systems (the inter-tropical convergence) is farthest from the equator.

This zone of erratic winds and rising moist air — the doldrums — moves back and forth, reaching several degrees north latitude this time of year. The farther the convergence lies from the equator, the greater the twisting force, or Coriolis effect, of the earth's rotation (which is zero on the equator itself).

At such times local wind patterns can begin — gently at first — to form themselves into a whirling cyclonic system. In a few days, if moist air is plentiful, it can gain enormous momentum, become more violent and

## Pol Pot Aide Seeks Broad Front Of Cambodians Against Vietnam

By Flora Lewis

HAVANA, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Khieu Samphan, president of the Cambodian regime that was ousted after the Vietnamese invasion early this year, called yesterday for a new front of national union to "fight the Vietnamese."

Mr. Samphan said in an interview that he would be willing to cede his place to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled former head of state, and that "government changes" could be made to accommodate all Cambodian groups on a common program "on only one condition, that they fight the Vietnamese."

Asked whether that included supporters of the regime of Marshal Lon Nol, which fell when the Communist forces headed by Pol Pot and Mr. Samphan took Phnom Penh in 1975, the former president said, "The past is no obstacle, there is only one condition."

Once the Vietnamese have been forced to withdraw from Cambodia, he said, it should be up to the Cambodian people to decide in "direct, secret elections by universal suffrage" how they wish to settle their internal disputes. He said the secretary-general of the United Nations or his representatives could supervise the elections.

## Representation Debated

Mr. Samphan gave the interview at a cottage at Santa Maria del Mar, 15 miles from Havana, where he and his group have been isolated while other members of the conference of so-called nonaligned nations argue over who should represent Cambodia. Cuba, Vietnam, Ethiopia and other countries with close ties to Moscow have insisted that representatives of the former Pol Pot regime should be excluded and their place taken by delegates representing Heng Samrin, the head of the current Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

Yugoslavia, Egypt and a number of other countries have been just as adamant that, as a matter of principle, a government still belonging to the UN and deposed by foreign invasion cannot be expelled from the movement.

The issue of Cambodian representation has been fought bitterly throughout the preparatory sessions for the conference, which opens formally today, and has become a test case for the future of the nonaligned movement, whether it will move toward Moscow, as Cuba seeks, or remain equally opposed to both the Western and the Eastern blocs.

Mr. Samphan said that he crossed from Cambodia into Thailand on Aug. 21, and flew here by way of Belgrade, Vienna — where he finally was able to get a visa from the Cubans — and Madrid. He was allowed to enter Havana,

but quietly, without a reception or any contact with journalists. Police men blocked him and his group from entering the conference center, and the delegation was whisked off to the seaside resort.

In contrast, Premier Fidel Castro personally welcomed Heng Samrin with the fanfare accorded other heads of government arriving for the meeting. The Cambodian issue

has been put over for the next government to decide after it takes office.

In addition to the Cambodian issue, there were major clashes over Egypt, the Western oil prices for the poorer oil-producing countries and the issue of whether the move should move closer to the United Nations.

## NATO Urged to Improve Nuclear Arms in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

entering talks with the Soviet Union on reductions in Soviet and Western nuclear arms in Europe, possibly through a third strategic arms limitation treaty.

Influential political factions in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands want NATO to propose disarmament talks to the Soviet Union before making the decision this year to deploy the weapons, which will not be ready until 1983.

But Mr. Kissinger said that this approach would allow the Soviet Union to influence the deployment of the weapons and perhaps irreversibly delay their manufacture. He said that the U.S. Senate, if it ratifies SALT-2, should stipulate that the two-year protocol barring U.S. Cruise missiles from Europe will not be extended. This provision, he said, would help to avoid another neutron bomb fiasco — an allusion to President Carter's decision last year to defer production of the weapon, a decision that took European allies by surprise.

## Simonek Appeal

Mr. Simonek, the Belgian foreign minister, also warned against a repetition of the neutron-bomb episode. "Emphasizing that," he was speaking in a private capacity, he said that Western European governments need to act on nuclear weapons modernization both to resist Soviet pressure and to reassure

West Germany, which has clear arms of its own.

West Germany has said it will base the new weapons only if another continent openly ally also accepts the move. It is considered the most candidate.

In outlining NATO's problems in the next decade, Alexander Haig, the NATO commander until the end of June, these concerns: a new sense of U.S. power, the new prompt action to restore the balance in Europe, and of any clear military strategy how to use these new weapons and perhaps irreversibly delay their manufacture.

Gen. Haig also said that needs to come to grips with growing strength of West Germany. Despite its influence, West Germany — "the most vital NATO member" — is reluctant to assert a leadership role that is resented in the West as a plot to divide NATO. But West German interest in NATO is growing. Bonn might explore dependent course that could finally remove it from the NATO Haig said.

## Problems in Gulf

Gen. Haig and Mr. Kissinger both said that NATO needs to front problems outside Europe, particularly in the Gulf. "We have the capability of our forces there in the 1980s that radical forces, unlike Iran and now less inhibited, have gained more freedom of action," Mr. Kissinger said.

Many European parties here sounded less confident Mr. Kissinger that their will support increased spending, a growing European commitment to a new general nuclear weapons in Europe.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States is recovering from trauma of Vietnam and that, as are increasingly "fed up" seeing the United States as the defensive. Many other participants also detected new mood of U.S. assertiveness according to Christoph Be one of the moderators.

But Mr. Bertram, the director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, said that this mood might result in U.S. unilateral action to prove its interest, rather than the lightened leadership of the alliance — at a time when economic, social and strategic facts are changing fast.

## Business Role Cited

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (AP) — The chairman of Fiat, the Italian auto company, said today business has a crucial role in the global balance of power in the West's favor.

Giovanni Agnelli said at the conference here on NATO's future that Western Europe and North America had become demoralized in the past decade and that their governments had hindered industry by bureaucratic red tape.

He also accused politicians of shifting "a massive share of a national resources" from investment consumption and of aggravating inflation and reducing growth through excessive government spending.

To reverse its decline, the executive said, the West must launch a new strategy to friends in the Third World and even Eastern Europe and adopt a more dynamic entrepreneurial spirit.

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## Libyans Occupy Embassies at Qadhafi Directive

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP) — About 100 Libyans have taken over the Libyan Embassy here and elsewhere, transforming them into "Popular Arab-Libyan Action Bureaus" in line with a directive by Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi to revolutionize his diplomatic service.

Heading a call by Col. Qadhafi, Libyans have taken over their country's embassies in a number of European capitals. Large portraits of the Libyan leader were hoisted atop embassy gates in the takeovers marking the 10th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power.

The takeovers were staged in Rome, London, Bonn, Madrid, Athens and Valletta, Malta. No incidents were reported and the ambassadors apparently had returned home several days before.

A spokesman for the revolutionaries said "we have replaced the traditional embassy hierarchy of an ambassador, attaches, etc., with a secretary and a five-man bureau of members."

## Saudis Bar Phony Beers

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 3 (AP) — Saudi Arabia has banned the import of nonalcoholic imitations of beer, the English-language daily Arab News reported.

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Affirmative-Action Programs

S. Court to Hear 3d Case  
Challenging Aid to Blacks

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI) — The Supreme Court, in its new term next month, will hear the third case in a series of challenges to a program of special aid for blacks.

The first case, *Fullilove vs. Kluge*, was decided last June, and the second case, *Adarand Constructors Inc. v. Peña*, was decided last July. Both cases were decided in favor of the government.

The third case, *Fullilove vs. Kluge*, is a challenge to the program of special aid for blacks. The program was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The program provides for the awarding of federal contracts to minority-owned businesses. The program is administered by the Department of Commerce.

The program has been challenged by several groups, including the *Adarand Constructors Inc.* and the *Fullilove vs. Kluge* group.

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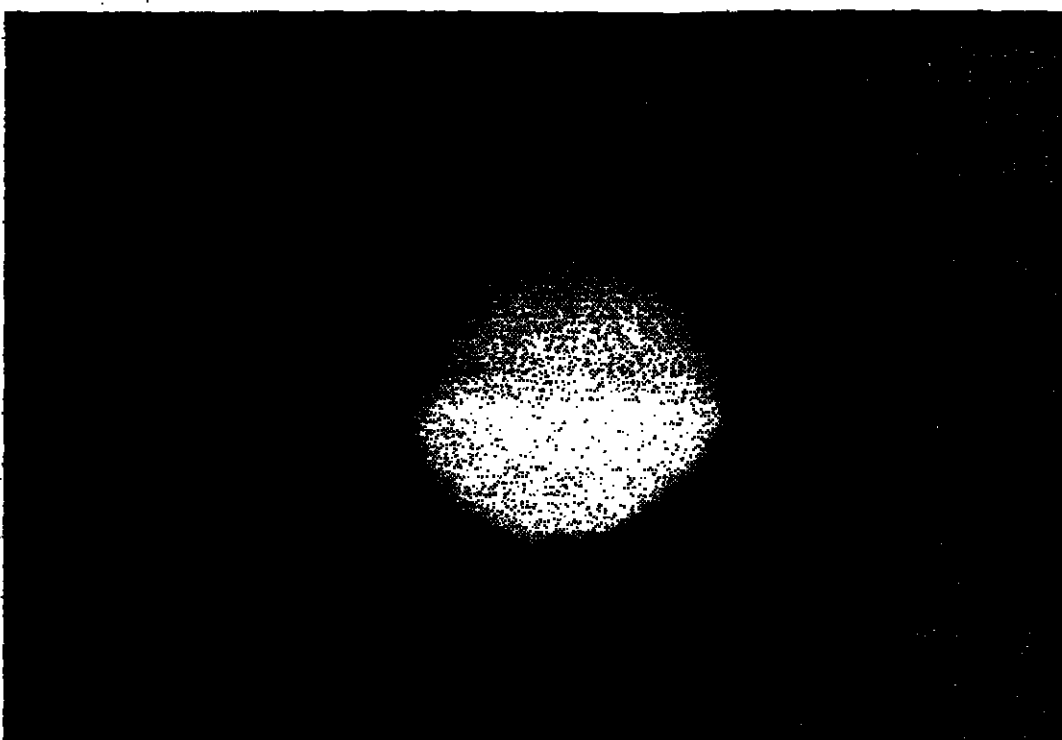
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Pioneer 11 took this picture of Titan Sunday as it approached the largest of Saturn's moons. Pioneer was about 230,000 miles from Titan and 800,000 miles from Saturn when picture was taken.

Sends Photographs Back to Earth

Pioneer Gets Close Look at Saturn Moon

By John Noble Wilford

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Sept. 3 (UPI) — Pioneer 11, on its way to Saturn, sent back a photograph of Titan, the largest of Saturn's moons, yesterday.

The photograph shows Titan as a bright, circular object with a dark, irregular ring around it. The ring is thought to be the atmosphere of the moon.

The photograph was taken from a distance of about 230,000 miles. It is the first close-up photograph of Titan.

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News Analysis

Premier Sets Greek 'Ostpolitik'

By Chris Eliou

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (IHT) — At a time when U.S.-Greek relations are at an ebb, Premier Constantine Karamanlis is embarking on a much-debated tour of four Communist countries, including an official visit to the Soviet Union — the first by a Greek leader.

The 72-year-old premier will visit Moscow on Oct. 1 and go on to Czechoslovakia and Hungary before ending his tour with a state visit to Peking in mid-November.

Government officials are already describing the forthcoming tour as the culmination of Greece's "goodwill" opening to its eastern neighbors.

It began earlier this year with the Greek premier's visits to Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria, where his talks with Presidents Tito, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov effectively launched what observers here have termed Greece's own "Ostpolitik."

These official excursions to the Soviet-bloc countries, unthinkable only a few years ago, have been eyed with suspicion and apprehension by Western diplomats, who are concerned that Greece may be easing away from the West.

No Exception  
However, government officials insist that the visits do not threaten Greece's relations with the West or with NATO, many of whose members maintain similar exchanges with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. These officials feel that Greece should not be an exception and point to Mr. Karamanlis' repeated assurances that "Greece belongs to the West."

However, this has not allayed the anxiety of the U.S. ambassador to Greece, Robert McCloskey, who said recently that there were disturbing "political currents" between the two traditional allies. U.S. analysts privately agree that the relationship is going through a difficult time.

Some segments of the Greek press raised speculation about Mr. Karamanlis' successive meetings last week with Ivan Udaltchov, the Soviet ambassador here, and with Mr. McCloskey, who left Saturday.

Opening Today  
MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI) — The Soviet Union's showcase International Book Fair, opening tomorrow, has been marred already by official censorship and a U.S. cancellation of a gala reception for the Russians to protest a visa refusal.

Soviet customs men yesterday banned 11 titles proposed for exhibition by U.S. publishers, including five works by exiled novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, two by Stalin's daughter, who fled Russia 12 years ago, and a collection of caricatures by New York political cartoonist David Levine.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy disclosed last night it has taken what an official called the "very unusual step" of calling off a Friday reception to be co-hosted by the Association of American Publishers and Ambassador Malcolm Toon at the envoy's official residence, Spaso House.

Unofficial Collection  
The cancellation was sought by the AAP to protest Soviet refusal to issue a visa to Robert Bernstein, chairman of Random House, an outspoken critic of human rights violations by the Kremlin.

The visa refusal already has been protested by the State Department. The heads of another American publisher, the Russian literature specialty house of Ardis Press in

Preliminary Findings  
As Pioneer sped away from both Saturn and Titan, project scientists began reporting some of the mission's preliminary findings about Saturn.

Temperature measurements by the spacecraft's infrared sensor indicated that the outer atmosphere of Saturn is somewhat warmer than had been expected on the basis of ground-based observations. Dr. Andrew Ingersoll of the California Institute of Technology reported temperatures of more than 100 degrees above absolute zero, or more than 279 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

This was about 10 or 15 degrees warmer than expected. Dr. Ingersoll's findings suggested that the causes of heat flowing from the interior of the planet may be complex. The primary source is believed to be heat left over from the collapse of the gas cloud that formed the planet, plus energy released by the continuing gravitational contraction.

London Population Expected to Decline  
LONDON, Sept. (AP) — London's population is expected to drop by nearly one-fifth in the next 20 years, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said in a report today. It also predicted that the population of Liverpool and Manchester will each decline by about one-third over the same period.

London, whose population was an estimated 6,970,100 in 1977, is expected to drop 17.5 percent by the year 2000.

Three programs are presently for sale: ● Balance, Bélier, Capricorne condominiums. A few lavishly equipped 2 and 3 main room units are still available. Prices range from 370,000 to 530,000 French francs.

● Andromède condominium. To be completed December 1979, de luxe studios and 2 main room apartments are offered from 214,000 to 395,000 French francs.

● Studios yielding 5% guaranteed annual net income may be purchased from 180,000 to 284,000 French francs.

For a rock sound investment write: Floine Real Estate, 23, rue Cambon - 75001 Paris or call: (1) 261.55.17 to arrange a visit to Floine.



Constantine Karamanlis

(for Washington to serve on a Foreign Service promotion panel's committee.)

The rightist opposition daily *Eleftheros Kosmos* reported that the annual NATO exercise scheduled to be held in Greece next month had been canceled because of Mr. Karamanlis' Moscow visit, but the government promptly denied that there was any connection.

Significance Cited

On the whole, however, opposition and pro-government newspapers alike have unanimously applauded the Karamanlis visits as being of special significance, pointing out their political importance in addition to the economic benefits to be reaped from the Moscow and Peking journeys.

In Moscow, Mr. Karamanlis will sign a declaration of friendship with Premier Alexei Kosygin based on the principles in the Helsinki accords. Apart from a declaration of Soviet support for an early settlement of the Aegean and Cyprus disputes with Turkey, Greece stands to gain Soviet backing for an extension of its territorial waters to 12 miles, or at least a promise that the Russians will not interfere.

Heading the list of economic agreements to be concluded in Moscow will be a contract for the construction of an aluminum plant in Greece in exchange for Greek agricultural and industrial products. The aluminum plant's output would be entirely absorbed by the Russians and their allies.

In addition, a projected energy agreement would supply Greece with up to 2 billion kilowatt hours annually through Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Construction of an oil pipeline connecting Greece and the Soviet Union is being negotiated, and Greece has been promised crude oil and natural gas in connection with the forthcoming Soviet five-year plan.

Rightist critics of the Greek government's dealings with Moscow have commented on what they perceive as the ill timing of the accords in the wake of Greece's signing in May of the Common Market accession act, which has yet to be ratified by the EEC members and the European Parliament.

On the other hand, the mass-circulation opposition daily *Ta Nea* said that Greece was "finally, if somewhat belatedly, overcoming the old taboo of fearing dependence on Soviet-bloc supply lines. It said that the argument that those lines could be blocked at any time had been 'skillfully cultivated in Greece for several decades.'"

Ann Arbor, Mich., also have been refused visas. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Proffler, who run Ardis, recently published in facsimile edition the unofficial collection of prose and poetry, "Vetropol," whose Russian authors are seeking to challenge Soviet censorship.

Hundreds of publishers from around the world will present their work at the fair, the second such international Moscow book exhibition since 1977. The official Soviet media are hailing the event as new proof of Moscow's world stature as a mecca of freedom of expression and free exchange of ideas. But the banning of works considered ideologically dangerous and authors whose words have been suppressed has already exceeded the eight U.S. titles seized at the 1977 fair.

U.S. exhibit officials predicted last night that the number of banned books would grow. In addition to the 11 banned outright, customs men plowing through the hundreds of cartoons of newly arrived books at Pavilion No. 2 of the exposition grounds have taken another nine works for "review by higher authority."

These include five different volumes of "Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year," as well as books about Judaism, Nazi Germany, U.S. foreign policy and American impressions of Russia.

The works banned outright include "Bravo Baryshnikov," a biography of the Kirov ballet star who defected to the West, and "Bukharin," a biography of Nikolai Bukharin, a victim of the Stalin purge trials, by Stephen F. Cohen, a historian at Princeton University.

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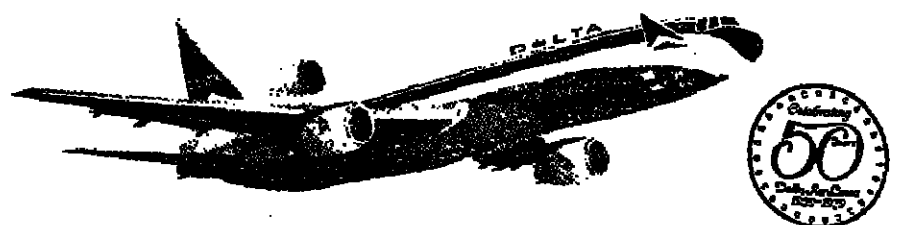
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## Their Men in Havana

Is it true, as Cuba charges, that the United States issued its new report on the presence of a Soviet ground-combat force in Cuba to embarrass Fidel Castro while he is hosting the summit of the world's nonaligned states? Probably not. The timing seems to have been simply a matter of U.S. intelligence putting together the pieces at this time. In a way, that's a pity. It would have reflected well on the administration's alertness to political opportunity if it had in fact timed the release to the summit. For whatever it means to the United States, it should be of consuming interest to the guests of the ostensibly non-aligned Mr. Castro to hear his explanation of the intimacy of his military ties with the Soviet Union. At a moment when he is trying to wrest primacy in the nonaligned movement from Yugoslavia's venerable Marshal Tito, this is potent stuff.

Why has Moscow put combat troops into Cuba? One hypothesis is that under the terms of the deal by which Moscow began deploying Cuban soldiers in Africa a few years back, the Kremlin agreed to put its own men into Cuba to steady Mr. Castro on his home ground. Another is that the Russians are laying the groundwork for post-Nicaragua muscle-flexing in and around the Caribbean. Whatever the reason, troops put in place for one purpose can stimulate policymakers to find others. And the uncontested fact remains that the Soviet Union, in defiance of well-known U.S. sensitivities, though not of formal accords, has secretly injected a new form of military power into a volatile region just off the U.S. shore. What would have been the Soviet reaction if President Carter had sneaked 3,000 Marines into

Iran? There is no call for panic; prudence compels concern.

One must then ask why the State Department, in announcing the presence of an estimated "2,000 to 3,000 . . . armored, artillery and infantry elements," pronounced this force "no threat to the United States." The judgment seems premature and gratuitous. Not only does the intelligence community feel it has a good bit more to learn about the force's military dimensions and political design, but by clearing Moscow before Moscow has answered its queries as to what's going on, the State Department virtually invites a brushoff. The rationale for offering the Kremlin a clean bill of health before the "disease" is diagnosed is, no doubt, that SALT must be protected against political contamination. But it is notable that the Russians did not reflect a similar anxiety either in building up the force or in authorizing the recent maneuvers whose predictable detection brought the matter to the current boil.

Whether to expect the Carter administration to do anything effective about this force is problematical. Its establishment arose from a set of Soviet attitudes and judgments not easily affected by an enfeebled president deep into his third year. The only certain thing is that the event contributes to the atmosphere in which fresh decisions on military planning, and on political leadership, will be made. Meanwhile, however, it would be foolish to heed the fevered appeals of some senators to suspend the SALT debate until Soviet soldiers depart Cuban soil. Soviet-U.S. rivalry makes it more necessary, not less, to weigh the SALT-2 treaty with care.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Old Soothing Song?

Not long ago, a couple we know drove to New England to see their son at camp. They apologized for being unable to come to the next visiting day. "Oh, I understand," the boy interjected. "This is the weekend of the odd parents. Next time is for the even parents."

It was, in truth, the summer of the odd parents. The president went into retreat at Camp David and then fired half his Cabinet. Skylab came down and interest rates went up. Chrysler applied for a federal fix and the Ayatollah Khomeini banned music. But for all that, it was a summer in which many lives turned most on whether it was an odd or an even day, on whether any gas stations were open and on how long the lines were.

That summer seems to be ending abruptly. The last national holiday, July 4, was celebrated in anger at gas shortages. This holiday weekend is said to have plenty of gas. Even the odd-even system for avoiding lines is about to be revoked. Having seen again, vividly, how dependent it has become on other people's oil, the United States is forgetting already. Strike two.

Strike one came with the winter gas lines of 1973-4. But the sense of crisis soon disappeared. After dipping briefly in 1975, U.S. oil imports zoomed up again.

Then Jimmy Carter sought success where his predecessors had failed. It took 300 days to win enactment of a partial national energy program — not including direct measures to reduce oil imports. And then came Iran. It takes weeks for a shortage to show in the supply line, and even when the first impact was felt in California, with people pulling guns at the gas pump, many of the rest of us felt a little smug; only in California. Before long, there were maddening lines everywhere.

At length, the president responded with a new energy program that includes standby gas rationing, a tax on oil company profits, an enormous synthetic fuel program and a board to cut away red tape obstructing energy projects. It is a modest program that could have almost no impact on current oil imports. Yet congressional voices were soon heard singing the old soothing song: what energy crisis? The president was left waving his arms in frustration as Congress went home. When he, too, left Washington, at least he had the political sense to exhort folks along the Mississippi to insulate their houses, join car pools and drive less.

What did the congressmen hear at home? According to a report in The Times, Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., said his constituents want "an energy program, an energy program, laid out and pursued . . . The notion that we might be blackmailed on oil offends Americans. They want to be independent." But in St. Louis, Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-Mo., found a different attitude: "Most people don't know what [the Carter] energy program is or what it says. They just want the problem to go away."

What a loss it would be if Congress were to acquiesce in such blind innocence. Is it conceivable that all the dislocation and anger of this odd-even summer will result in nothing more than a meaningless swing of the bat? Congress gets another chance when it goes back to work tomorrow. No one asks that it decide energy policy in haste, only that it press steadily to judgment until it produces a program. After all, neither Arabs nor natural calamities nor international politics know baseball. There may never be a strike three.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Lebanon: Israeli Attacks

Israel's declared object is to make the Palestinian guerrillas who operate from south Lebanon so unpopular with the indigenous Lebanese that they get squeezed out.

It is not working. If anything, the Israeli attacks are causing greater solidarity between Palestinians and leftist [non-Christian] Lebanese.

Thus the recent civil war in the Lebanon, put down by the intervention of Syrian troops, who remain in control north of the Litani River, is being continued in miniature south of that line, where the Syrians have not penetrated.

Israel has in effect dared and taunted Syria to do something about it. Mr. Dayan, Israeli foreign minister, who it has been revealed was talking to a prominent PLO sympathizer in Gaza, has said: "You can't get the Arab

opinion by sitting and talking with Jews." Nor can you get it by shelling Lebanese.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Nonalignment . . .

Russia's movement of MiG-23s and a combat brigade to Cuba in recent months infringes the agreements made between Kennedy and Khrushchev following the 1962 missile crisis. In addition, the Russians have transferred military pilots to Cuba to relieve Cuban counterparts who have been posted to Africa.

More still: Moscow has supplied Cuba with a submarine and a whole arsenal of modern conventional weapons, mainly artillery, mortars and fast patrol boats.

Cuba is now hosting the conference of the nonaligned nations, and is giving its guests a perfect example of what it means by nonalignment.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 4, 1904

NEW YORK — The State Department is again trying to induce Russia to recognize as U.S. citizens persons born Russian Jews, who have been naturalized in the United States. The Russian government has never admitted the right of a Russian subject to become a citizen of another nation without imperial permission. Russian Jews returning to Russia bearing evidences of their new citizenship in the shape of passports meet with many hardships. The Russian government reserves the right to punish any subject thus returning. The czar, now rejoicing in the birth of an heir, may regard the new U.S. citizens more favorably than hitherto.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1929

PARIS — Banned from the streets because in the opinion of the police their presence during noon has hampered traffic, the street singers of Paris have taken refuge in the Tuileries. These minstrels of the sidewalks group themselves with an accordion, a violin, a guitar, and a man or woman to sing with another to sell copies of the songs. For many years they have been a familiar sight, especially at the doorways of department stores and factories and the noon hour when the midnights go out to lunch. Music-hall songs which were first sung at places too expensive for the little work girls to attend, have become popular through their efforts.



'Raising This Deflates That, Which Helps a Lot.'

## Turkey's Kurdish Problem

By Andrew Borowiec

ANKARA — Although there are 8 million of them, the Kurds officially do not exist in Turkey. But the warning delivered last week by President Fahri Koruturk was clear to all concerned.

"There is no room for liberated regions in our homeland, for activities aimed at language, racial and sectarian difference," the Turkish leader declared. The government, he added, "will defeat the disease being spread throughout the country. . . . Some heads will be crushed."

The message, on the 57th anniversary of Turkey's victory over Greece, reflected the government's growing concern about the "nameless" Kurdish problem. Despite official denials, the Kurdish struggle for autonomy in Iran has spilled across the border into the bleak mountains of eastern Turkey.

### Signs

Asabi to Kurdistan — Freedom for Kurdistan — proclaim signs scribbled on dilapidated houses. A dozen underground Kurdish organizations have intensified their struggle with aims ranging from recognition of Kurdish cultural heritage to outright independence. Killings, ambushes and kidnappings go on almost daily and several areas have been unofficially declared as "Kurdish liberated zones."

To President Koruturk and the shaky government of Premier Bulent Ecevit, all this means more trouble. And more trouble is the last thing Turkey can afford at this time. Even some shantytowns on the outskirts of Ankara and Istanbul have been declared "Kurdish" enclaves. The clamor for recognition of Kurdish heritage — still banned in Turkey — is rising, fueled by the turmoil rocking neighboring Iran.

The Istanbul daily Hurriyet has reported that some 5,000 Turkish Kurds have been recruited to help their embattled brethren in Iran. The report described them as mercenaries, receiving the equivalent of \$1,300 in advance — a fortune in the impoverished areas of eastern Turkey.

Turkish Interior Minister Hasan Fehmi Gunes has denied the claim. He and armed forces chief of staff Gen. Kenan Evren, toured the turbulent frontier area and promised action to stop infiltration.

"The problems of the eastern regions cannot be taken lightly," Mr. Gunes admitted, at the same time ruling out an immediate mass uprising by the Kurds.

Most diplomats in Ankara agree, although they point out their inability to assess the degree of unrest sweeping the Kurdish areas of Turkey along the Iranian, Iraqi and Syrian borders. Few foreigners travel to those distant regions.

The fact remains that the Kurdish issue, consistently denied a hearing in the name of Turkish unity, represents dynamite under the foundations of modern Turkey, that proud creation of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

What's worse, Kurdish voices are being raised — and without fear — in the country's very heart, in Ankara. Last week, two Kurdish parliamentarians, Nurettin Yilmaz and Iskan Azizoglu, demanded at a news conference that the Turkish government actually help Iran's Kurds. What was embarrassing to Ecevit was that the two were among the dwindling ranks of his supporters.

"We support this government," the parliamentarians said. "Because we believe it is in the interests of the people to do so. But if the government adopts an attitude contrary to the interests of the people and human liberties, our stand would be changed."

### Warning

Referring to the alleged permission for Iranian troops to cross into Turkey to pursue Kurdish guerrillas, the two said: "We warn the government that history will condemn it for the genocide of the Kurds in Iran."

At this juncture, the government seems less concerned about the verdict of history but more about the attitude of Turkey's Kurds, increasingly aware of their ethnic particularism. Six predominantly Kurdish provinces have been added to the 13 others under martial law since last December. But the army has been proceeding cautiously.

Suleyman Demirel, head of the Conservative Justice Party opposition, claims that one reason the government has been comparatively lenient towards the Kurds is that it benefits from considerable Kurdish support in tribal areas.

In this context, interpretation of President Koruturk's threat that "Some heads will be crushed," varies. Several factors stand out, however:

• With the exception of extremists and young hooligans, few of Turkey's Kurds want outright independence. Many have penetrated the fabric of urban society and the

vision of a "free Kurdistan" is not particularly appealing.

• Even those who envisage some form of autonomy are hopelessly fractured and lacking solid and respected leadership. The Kurdistan Action Party (KAC), which advocated a state for Asia Minor's 16 million Kurds, has no widespread following.

• Turkish Kurds do want recognition of their language and national heritage. And in view of the events in Iran and signs of new trouble in Iraq, their demands are likely to grow.

The government's persistent denial of anything Kurdish is not likely to serve its cause. What the government fears is that satisfying the Kurdish clamor could trigger similar demands from other minorities, thus destroying Ataturk's effort to forge an indivisible Turkish nation.

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## The Brown Strategy

By Anthony Lewis

LOS ANGELES — In a recent Harris Poll Democrats and Independents, given three choices, went 52 percent for Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., 25 for President Carter, 18 for Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. With figures like that, with a skeptical national press, with much political disaffection in his own state, how can Brown expect to win the nomination?

The answer one gets from his lieutenants goes something like this: Carter is vulnerable. Brown is an extremely effective candidate, much better than the press understands, and he talks about issues that concern people. By starting early he will be in a position to make himself the alternative to Carter.

"My theory is simple," Gray Davis, the governor's chief of staff, said. "The early primaries are tests of impression. We have to do better than people expect." (So it would be in their interest to keep expectations low? "Others are doing that for us.")

### Begin Well

"We have to begin well: That's our strategy, begin well and keep a hold on the allegiance of those who started with you."

The obvious risk of that strategy is that, if it works, it will draw Kennedy into the race. If Brown, for example, comes close enough in New Hampshire to an incumbent president — say 40 percent — then other Democrats may be so worried about running with Carter that the pressures on Kennedy to run would become irresistible. In short, success for Brown would produce failure.

To that the Brown people reply that there are a lot of ifs in the scenario. There is at least some chance that Kennedy for his own reasons will stay out. Or he could wait too long; by the time of the New Hampshire primary, Feb. 26, the filing dates in states with a quarter of the convention delegates will have passed.

Davis thinks that Kennedy will come in at some point, and that it will never be too late for him — he's viable right up to the convention. But Davis believes that Brown can catch on first.

### Kennedy Plans

Brown himself said the other day that he has "no idea" whether Kennedy will come in; "and I don't know any way I can find out." Sounding a bit fatalistic, he re-

grinned and waved me on, into

colored compound outside which they were so happily gaged in beating up the citizen.

Such an encounter disturbs sense of a benign or at least derided world that the intellect and ideologically inclined test inhabit. All of us turn corners staying home is no solution. I the French school inspector I Ivory Coast who told me he after-dinner Mozart was often disturbed by screams from the station located on the other side of the hedge.

I am not just talking about "double standard" of leaders self-righteously call for democracy and freedom while quietly bull exploiting and locking up their subjects. My point is more the rice suffer from a double vision. On one side is the vision of who continue to believe — I quite to say — that self confers immunity from sin, commitment ennobles, that to been colonized is to be indebted on parole from the judges others, white or black. This kind of affirmative action of soul. Those taking this view, that the end — liberation, democracy, or revolution — justifies means — killing, detention plain old boring paternalism.

This vision naturally thrives the public and academic where abstraction is king and violence is mostly verbal. The off more private, nonverbal, connoted, almost conspiratorially, tone, a sigh, or a lift of the brow. It is a disenchanted vision, clinging to the instant color and ideology are neither fence against or excuse for banal inhumanities to be entered on any dull morning, in any corner, and in any country.

Not the least of the sins of

ism is to deliver its victims, me ly bound and gagged, over- crass nationalism in its own in dooming them to play out its it nities and deceptions. In full of a world that will publicly se and privately ridicule them, a that boundless distributive darity" and all the used ideol junk of Europe while reservin own skepticism, the knowledge the heart of darkness is mure intimate, and inescapable.

And that's why I'm on their Jan D. Smith: not because I Abel Munoz was a George W. L. nor even so much because of you've done to them, but bec of the things they have to say, believe — and ultimately s from — in order to be rid of and all the other preaching, pa izing white men, me included.

Martin Stanniland, a writer, is research associate at the University Center for International Studies of Pittsburgh. He is this article for The New York Times.

ferred to his last-minute entry in 1976, when he won the five primaries he entered but was too late to overtake Carter.

"Sure there's a risk" of bringing Kennedy in, he said. "But the odds for me are certainly better than they were four years ago, and I think that was worth doing. My view is that the most important thing I can do is develop a set of coherent ideas and articulate them as best I can, and if they rise to as I think they will, that constituency will be there, and I'll be in a position to meet whatever the competition is."

The difference between now and 1976 is that Brown is no longer a shadowy Lochinvar from the West. He has a record as governor of the country's largest state, and he has carried. He has been savaged by Gary Trudeau in "Doonesbury," as "Governor Reige" by Patti McGrath in The New Yorker, and by numerous political writers.

Three of his vetoes have lately been overridden by the legislature, and his appointment of Jane Fonda to the State Arts Council rejected. Conservatives have attacked him as a leftist because of the connection with Miss Fonda and her husband, Tom Hayden. Liberals and important unions have been disaffected by his budget-cutting and other policies. National commentators call him an opportunist.

### Irritated

All this has evidently begun to irritate Brown. "I find it increasingly difficult to recognize the caricature," he said. "I think there will be some revision in the next six months."

He and his supporters insist he has been consistent on his themes: supporting racial integration and affirmative action, pointing record numbers of war and minorities, recognizing the its on what government can do to do, protecting the environm They say he will run on that record and on his ideas for "a new in ment strategy" to rebuild the U ed States economically.

His California troubles seem

me not likely to be fatal in a tional contest. People every are down on legislators, and can argue that he ran into op tion at home because he was in to fight the interests and hold o government salaries. Any wile- lones on the Hayden-Fonda action may be outweighed by passionate supporters he gains their big issue, opposition to ar power.

The real problem for Broz trun is he has a way of knu institutions, in a country, there are few enough that a legitimacy. He has thrown dat the courts and the universities, most important symbol in the gard is his support for a con tional convention to adopt amendment requiring a ball federal budget.

His people explain that thea ventation will never actually o off, that it was just a device to Congress to the dangers of spending. But the suspicion is that it was a device to ad Brown. And among those shape opinions are some who lieve that politics should sup of fooling with the Constitu the United States.

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## Issue of 300 Miles of Meandering Countryside

# Irish Frontier—a Threat or No Border at All

William Borders

AGH, Northern Ireland, (NYT) — To the Protestants, the border with the Irish is a few miles away some-where they come from to set bombs and such," said a White, as she sipped a link in the fish-and-chips and then when they've done make, they rush back over the South and they are

one of the Catholics who exist here in the same seldom in the same neigh- bor, it is not even a proper it all, since Ireland should country undivided, "and in be one as soon as the Brit- ish up and pull out," as an bakery chief named Paddy city sees it.

One thing on which both- ree is that the border is a — the very center of a diplomatic dispute that Prime Minister Margaret of Britain and Premier of Ireland to schedule conference this week.

Offer Declined

British view, the crux of dem is Ireland's refusal to suspects in terrorist or trial in the North. Ire- its reason for refusing ex- is that — although it de- crimes — they are polit- ical, but it has offered not the trials in the North. The British will make the available. The British, concern about the safety and policemen — and conceding that such a could be politically indefe- able declined the offer.

here the matter rests, with side expressing much hope- for break in the top-level — which is to take place in after Mr. Lynch attends of Lord Mountbatten.

the ambush of the sol- ists was much more than of violence that has torn Ireland apart in the past there are no reported and no reported clues, as- ad it is presumed that the fled across the border and red into the peaceful grea- ide of the Irish Republic. en happens, the latest ter- rism have provoked calls in for "sealing the border," ngy Protestant leader in

million in Gems n in Chicago

AGO, Sept. 3 (AP) — broke into a building here and stole more than in jewelry and gems o wholesale jewelers, police

wner of Casmina Gems said stole an estimated \$1 mil- old settings from her store, 70,000 in gems was taken elbrox Jewelry Co., located me building, police said.

In Search for Key Moro Assassination Figures

d Brigade Hunt Intensifies in France

2, Sept. 2 (UPI) — Investi- today that their investi- "the Red Brigades is now in France and that ter- rists believed to be hid- ing soon be formally with the assassination of remier Aldo Moro.

assessment that suspects France play a central role- igades came three days af- onities investigating the ling filed murder charges Franco Piperno, an ul- iversity professor, cap- Paris Aug. 18.

igation sources said two tes who have been in Paris Mr. Piperno's extradition n joined by a team of spe- -terrorist agents who are with French police and in- the search for additional rrorist suspects.

Belfast put it. But the border is 300 miles long, meandering through pleasant hills and meadows, and across farms and forests, often unmarked, seldom guarded.

This border has been an interna- tional frontier only since 1921, when the Irish Free State, now the Republic, came into being and it is crossed by as many as 300 roads and lanes and paths that are wide enough to accommodate a carload of terrorists sneaking North or rushing back South.

"We couldn't possibly guard all the points of entry and exit," a police official conceded, although in the early 1970s the British Army did try. Soldiers dynamited about 30 of the border crossing points, concentrating on backwoods routes, but they gave up after local people simply made new paths across this pasture or that bypassing the holes.

If the border cannot be closed,

period he discovered an entire net- work of arms-smuggling that already had been established and which involved union and customs officials.

He told the Globe he was a former British paratrooper and used his training to teach mobile IRA units to handle and smuggle weap- ons while he was in Ireland. He said he also participated in nine bank and hotel robberies in Ireland that netted the IRA about \$500,000.

Shells Found in Corsica

AIACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Divers have discov- ered 150 World War II artillery shells in the mud at the bottom of Ajaccio harbor, the police said today. The shells were defused yester- day by a bomb disposal squad.

Obituaries

Alberto Martin-Artajo, Ex-Aide to Franco

MADRID, Sept. 3 (WP) — Al- berto Martin-Artajo, 74, who as Spanish foreign minister between 1965 and 1967 broke through the diplomatic isolation of postwar Franco Spain, died here Friday from an acute stomach infection. He had been ill for some time, ac- cording to his family.

As foreign minister, he lived through the most difficult moments of Franco's regime. After the Allied World War II victory, the United Nations boycotted the Spanish dic- tatorship and all but three foreign legations withdrew their ambassa- dors from Madrid.

By the end of his 12-year term of office, Mr. Martin-Artajo had broken through the diplomatic siege, securing recognition from the Vati- can and the United States.

In 1953 the Vatican, under Pope Pius XII, signed a concordat with the Spanish government which en- sured Franco's sole recognition of Catholicism among organized reli- gions and Catholic teaching in schools in return for a government veto on the Vatican's appointment of bishops. The same year, the Franco regime earned the recogni- tion of the United States in return for a bases agreement which, fol-

lowing subsequent renewals and amendments, is still in effect.

Mr. Martin-Artajo was aided in his achievement by his strong Catholic background and by the onset of the Cold War. A member of Catholic Action during the Spanish Republic of the 1930s, he joined Franco's uprising against the government and acted as a legal adviser to the Falange. After the war, he became president of the Catholic Action Pressure Group.

His appointment as foreign minister came with a brief to restore relations with the rest of the world after the UN ostracism. As East-West relations deteriorated, he was able to secure friendship with the United States due to the strong im- portance of the Iberian peninsula.

Mr. Martin-Artajo was suc- ceeded in the Foreign Ministry by his protégé Fernando Maria Castella, who implemented the guidelines for what was to be Francoist for- eign policy for the next 20 years: Close ties with the Arab world and with Latin America and a depend- ence of Washington boosted by the blessings of Rome. Although West European governments finally re- cognized the Franco government, the nature of the regime barred Spain from the European Econo- mic Community and the Atlantic al- liance.

After leaving office, Mr. Martin-Artajo devoted his energies to the Spanish Catholic Press Publishing Group, of which he was chairman. The group runs several newspapers, a news agency and a publishing company. He also acted as a constitu- tional adviser to the government.

—TOM BURNS

Rose N. Franzblau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Dr. Rose N. Franzblau, 77, a psy- chologist and former syndicated newspaper columnist, died here yesterday of cancer.

For 25 years, until 1976, Dr. Franzblau wrote "Human Relations," a daily question-and-answer column on such subjects as sex, marriage, parenthood and how to get along with people. The col- umn appeared in the New York Post and a dozen other U.S. news- papers.

In her columns and in magazine articles, Dr. Franzblau applied the principles of Freudian theory to the problems of her readers.

Mrs. White and some of her Protes- tant friends here in Armagh think that British troops and police should be permitted to chase fugi- tives across it in what the police call "hot pursuit." But for a land that staged a long and bloody struggle to get the British out in the first place, it would be politically difficult for Ireland to accept such a proposal.

But Dublin hotly disputes the charge that it welcomes the fugi- tives from the North, and it points out that terrorist crimes are against the law there too, even if they have been committed north of the border.

Request Rejected

DUBLIN, Sept. 3 (UPI) — Mr. Lynch has rejected a London re- quest to allow British troops to cross his borders.

Mr. Lynch, speaking on BBC ra-

dio yesterday, termed the proposal "not very realistic or productive."

By contrast, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Hum- phrey Atkins, said such a move would aid security forces in the fight against violence in Ulster.

"It is more frustrating than you could believe possible when a sus- pect is being pursued and the pur- suing forces have to stop at the border," Mr. Atkins said, also on the radio.

Mrs. Thatcher is expected to join Mr. Atkins in urging closer coop- eration with Irish security forces to combat the IRA. But Lynch said he would press for a political initiative on Ulster at the talks Wednesday.

Mr. Lynch also countered criti- cism of lax security on his side of the border. "Only 3 percent of the violence originates in the south," he said. "The vast majority of violence is deep in Northern Ireland, particu- larly in Belfast. Our presence on the border is more intense than the British army and the northern police. We have committed more men than either to the border."

INLA Vengeance

BELFAST, Sept. 3 (UPI) — Two masked gunmen burst into a house yesterday, grabbed a woman nurs- ing her infant and dragged her into a street where they beat and shot her in front of her weeping neigh- bors.

In a press communique, the Irish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the attack.

A spokesman for the group, a more militant faction of the IRA, said the woman had stolen a pistol from one of the INLA's secret ar- mories and given it to local gang- sters who used it in a robbery.

The incident occurred in a Catho- lic section of Belfast. The two men dragged the woman outside, beat her and then shot her in both arms, the ankle and the buttocks. She was hospitalized in good condition and a one-year-old infant was un- harmed. Her attackers escaped in a car.

turning from political exile in Ven- ezuela.

Mr. Ferreira was considered one of the most important modern po- ets writing in the medieval Galician language, similar to Portuguese. The language is still in wide use in Galicia. His work included both political and lyric poetry.

Sir Felix Aylmer

COBHAM, England, Sept. 3 (AP) — Sir Felix Aylmer, 90, the oldest of Britain's knights of the theater world, died yesterday.

Sir Felix, made a knight in 1965 for services to the stage, had an ac- ting career spanning more than 60 years. It began at the London Coli- seum, now the home of opera and ballet but then a theater, in 1911 and continued until the mid-1970s, when he appeared as a father super- in a television comedy series entitled "Oh Brother." Among the films he appeared in were "Quo Vadis" and "Victoria the Great."

7th Fleet Rescues 154 Refugees in South China Sea

MANILA, Sept. 3 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy ship retrieved 154 Viet- namese refugees from the South China Sea today in the single larg- est rescue by the U.S. 7th Fleet since it began searching for boat people 45 days ago.

A Navy spokesman said the refu- gees were in two small junks, one towing the other, when a patrol plane sighted them yesterday after- noon. A combat supply ship con- ducted the rescue early today.

The spokesman said the rescue, the third such operation in four days by the 7th Fleet, occurred about 250 miles west of Manila. To date, the fleet has rescued 308 refu- gees.

Meanwhile, in Macao, an 11-year old boy told of how a boatload of refugees drowned in the South Chi- na Sea after their boat sank. He was the only survivor.

Ma Nam-sang told officials that his older sister had given him the wooden plank with which she had been supporting herself; she then disappeared beneath the surface, as did more than 250 other refugees from the motorized wooden boat, which set out about a month ago from a village near Haiphong.

Contract Ratified At Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3 (AP) — Westinghouse Electric Corp. em- ployees overwhelmingly ratified a three-year contract yesterday, end- ing a seven-week strike.

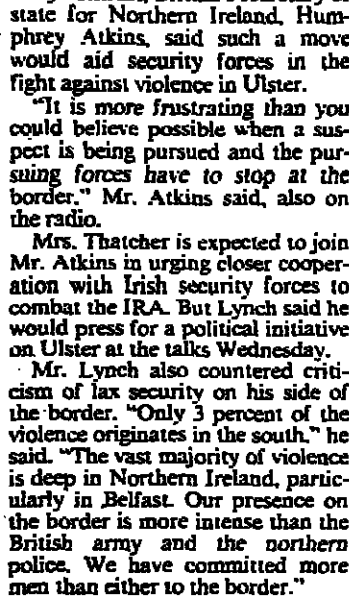
Less than 1,000 of the 18,000 Westinghouse workers in the Inter- national Union of Electrical Work- ers voted against the settlement, which was reached last week.

The contract represents a com- promise on pension benefits, but union leaders termed its job-secu- rity provisions a breakthrough.

Malta Leader Seeks Oil

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 3 (AP) — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta left for Kuwait and the Uni- ted Arab Emirates today to seek oil supplies and low-interest loans, of- ficials reported.

Stepping Up — Winegrowers in the Kaiserstuhl region of southern West Germany have built giant terraces near the



STEPPING UP — Winegrowers in the Kaiserstuhl region of southern West Germany have built giant terraces near the



French border; set in the soil of a formerly volcanic mountain, the terracing gives their vines ideal growing conditions.

## Hungary to Stress Profitability of Factories

By David A. Andelman

BUDAPEST, Sept. 3 (NYT) — The Hungarian leadership has de- cided to proceed with an economic program designed to produce an economy in which profit is the key criterion of success.

In July, the first stage of the pro- gram produced the biggest consum- er price increases in Eastern Eu- rope in more than a decade, which are likely to double the rate of in- flation to nearly 10 percent. With that politically hazardous step be- hind them, the leaders have re-

Many Enterprises Will Be Closed As Competition Decides Prices

Various factors have been forc- ing the Eastern European govern- ments to effect similar though less sweeping price increases. But none have been accompanied by the changes in the production system that Hungary is ready to introduce.

In interviews with senior plan- ners, members of the Central Com- mittee of the Communist Party and a member of the ruling Politburo, Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council, it was disclosed that over the next four to five years as many as 250,000 work- ers in a labor force of 2.2 million will be moved from one job to an- other and hundreds of thousands more will be shifted to a pay system in which productivity will be the principal standard.

Scores of enterprises will be closed, in an action that Bela Csik- kos-Nagy, director of prices and al- location of materials, described as the Communist counterpart of bankruptcy. All enterprises will pay the full world price for raw materi- als, including oil and natural gas, he said, and within four years nearly two-thirds of all prices will be set by the competitive forces of the marketplace rather than by central direction. Only basic foods and energy-related consumer products such as gasoline and heating oil will remain centrally controlled, he said.

By 1983 or 1984, some officials believe, Hungary will be in a po- sition to declare full convertibility for its currency, the forint, a deci- sion that could substantially ease controls on travel to the West. No other Eastern European country has a freely convertible currency.

"The political leaders had a long struggle with themselves over many of these reforms," Mr. Gaspar said, "but they are necessary to continue our further economic development. We must develop Hungarian indus-

try in a selective way. We must stop production of items that are sold at a loss on the market."

Another senior economist and member of the Central Committee, one of the drafters of the new pro- gram, who asked not to be quoted by name, said a nationwide survey disclosed that 20 percent to 25 per- cent of industrial production was at a loss. As a result, beginning Jan. 1 and continuing for at least four years, every factory and a number of other enterprises will be moni- tored for profitability.

Small-scale experiments have al- ready proved successful. The work force of 4,000 at a tractor factory in Budapest has been cut to 2,000, and most assembly-line workers have been put on piecework. The result has been a substantial in- crease in output, according to fac- tory officials.

Liechtenstein Bars Nazi Record Ads

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Sept. 3 (AP) — The government has de- manded the closing of a company that it says is spreading Nazi prop- aganda. A communique said the firm has been advertising records of speeches of Nazi leaders and Nazi songs. It said that amounted to "publicizing Nazi ideology," hence the firm's activity was "dam- aging the interests of the principality."

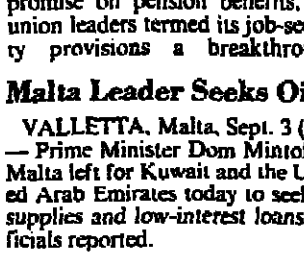
Helga Beck, a representative of Documentary Series Establish- ment, said she would appeal the decision. She said the records, ex- clusively sold in West Germany, had been cleared by German authorities. She said their material included "absolutely neutral docu- ments, without any comment."

"I remember only one case when German authorities intervened," she said. "That was when they con- fiscated the dust covers of our record 'From the Headquarters of the Fuehrer' because of swastikas on them. Sales could continue after the swastikas were pasted over."

Her company, one of thousands of so-called mailbox firms regis- tered here, is controlled by a Dues- seldorf firm whose owner, Else Hocheder, once was called in a German news magazine "the first lady of the German Nazi record industry."

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relevant item, followed by the rest of the dictation.

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ONLY THE SECOND LETTER HAS TO GO OUT TONIGHT, THE REST CAN WAIT TILL MONDAY. GOOD WEEKEND!

Letter endings are marked on upper half. Priorities/special instructions are marked on lower half.

Dictation systems that make extra sense

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## Photography

## Ansel Adams and the Towering West

By Tom Zito

Ansel Adams was complaining about the clouds when I first met him. They weren't yet what they ought to be, but they would get better.

—David Brower  
former director, Sierra Club

**POINT LOBOS, Calif. (WP)** — Standing on Point Lobos, on California's Monterey peninsula, the scene of a few of his landscapes, photographer Ansel Adams is about to be snapped by an amateur.

"Let me see that," he says, taking a light meter and pointing it at his hand. "Zone 6. That's between f16 and f22 at one 125th of a second for a good flesh tone."

Although he's best known for a half-century of sumptuous landscape photographs that epitomize the detail and grandeur of the West, and for his landmark efforts in the conservation movement, he is more familiar to his friends as an impossibly entertaining 77-year-old man.

"Everyone talks about Adams as an artist," says painter Georgia O'Keeffe, an old friend. "You'll understand him better if you think of him as a real ham, the eternal life of the party."

"Just call me the Julia Child of photography," suggests Adams. "Sometimes I dry prints in the microwave oven in the kitchen."

## Darkroom Beeps

Beep... beep... beep... Adams is standing before his huge enlarger with a paper-and-cardboard wand and an old box top with a hole cut in it.

Counting aloud with the beeper, he uses the wand to block out two dark areas of an image for six seconds. Two seconds later and still counting, he uses the box top to focus the light on various portions of "Moonlight: The Face of Half Dome." After 46 seconds he removes the photographic paper from a magnetic holder. "I love the beeper," he says, noting that it drives lesser mortals crazy. "I compose all kinds of fugues to it while I'm printing."

## Classic Adams

"Moonlight: The Face of Half Dome" is classic Adams, shot in Yosemite in 1927, one of scores of his photographs that will go on display this week in a retrospective at New York's Museum of Modern Art. The image is a powerful display of stone, sky and snow; richly detailed in the rock surface, dark

and dense in the sky, pure white in the frosting of snow. This dramatic range of tones, blended with an unwavering sense of composition, makes Adams a photographer admired by technically savvy professionals as well as awestruck amateurs.

"There is no doubt," says John Szarkowski, director of the photography department at the MOMA, "that Ansel Adams is one of the great photographers of this century."

Ironically, although he helped found the MOMA photo department in 1940, this is Adams' first one-man show at the museum — if a documentary of Japanese prison camps in California, stuck in the basement in 1944, can be overlooked.

So, Adams will dust off his tuxedo and go east for the big opening tomorrow.

"I could have come east for good a long time ago," he says, but I decided to spend my life in the West because I care about the land here."

And then later in the week, he goes to the Lunn Gallery in Washington for a party to celebrate the publishing of his latest book, "Yosemite and the Range of Light."

## Special Relationship

Adams has a special relationship with dealer Harry Lunn. When the photographer announced that he would no longer take orders for images after Dec. 31, 1975, Lunn ordered 1,000 prints.

"He took a great chance, in my opinion," says Adams, "and for that order alone I was paid \$400,000. Some people think this was a move engineered to drive up prices, but I don't think my popular appeal has been engineered. I certainly can't explain it and sometimes I wonder why I have finally become so financially successful as a photographer, when someone like Edward Weston, another great landscape photographer and close friend of Adams' died in rags. Of course I think it's crazy that 'Moonrise [Hernandez], another Adams classic, of the moon over a New Mexico cemetery' now goes for \$10,000; maybe it's inflation. Maybe now it should be called 'Quarter' or 'Half-Moonrise Hernandez.'"

Adams has processed 40 prints of "Moonlight," eight at a time, five minutes in the developer, then stop bath, and five minutes of fixer. Each of the prints looks uniformly perfect — all destined for universities and museums, the only collections Adams will now sell to.

"You can see how consistent it is

when you do them this way," he says. "A lot of people think you should expose the print, develop it, and then keep repeating the process, but you'd go stir crazy."

After lunch, a few hours later, he refixes the prints, and then tones them with selenium bath that softens the blacks slightly and makes the prints more permanent. It has been a long day, but Adams is hardly flushed — in spite of open-heart surgery in March.

"I love spending days in the darkroom," he says. "I'm just a well-preserved man."

## Standard Day

This has become a standard Adams day: into the darkroom by 8, break for lunch, an afternoon of toning, vodka martini at 6:30, and dinner, often with guests, at 7:30.

His home is simple and spacious, perched on a rise in Carmel Highlands that juts out into the Pacific just two miles from Point Lobos on the Monterey Peninsula. The furniture inside is old and comfortable, the walls are covered with cases of alphabetized photography books and Adams' photos hung against a gray background.

Adams was born in San Francisco on Feb. 20, 1902. On April 18, 1906, the San Francisco earthquake threw the boy to the ground and broke his nose. It is still noticeably tilted to the left.

He was an only child and, although his father was involved in the logging business, Ansel benefited from the elder Adams' broad range of interests. Charles Adams was a renaissance man, particularly

a devoted member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific — so devoted that there is an Adams crater on the moon.

At 13 his father had let him stop attending school, and young Adams spent the entire year at the Le Conte Lodge; Adams dressed as a shepherd, or playing the piano with an orange ("A travesty on Chopin's Black Key Study"), or standing on a table at a party. And there is Adams, almost too good-looking, leaning over his eight-by-10 view camera, facing off with his eternal subject, Half Dome.

There are images of photographer Paul Strand, who in 1930 convinced Adams that photography was worthy of lifetime pursuit; no-photos from Adams' important 1936 show at Alfred Stieglitz's gallery, An American Place. And receipts for prints sold at 25 cents and \$1.50, a black ink on brown stock poster from the insurance company of Albert Bender, his patron, the businessman who convinced wealthy friends in the 1930s to buy portfolios of Adams' work.

There are fading photographs of Virginia Best, whom he married in 1928; his one cover shot for Life magazine, Christmas 1938, made in Yosemite. And the first publication, in a 1947 issue of Time magazine, of his now famous "Mount Williamson, Sierra Nevada, from Manzanar, California" with the foreground boulder in perfect focus, the mountains towering in the distance, everything bathed in ethereal cloud-tinged beams of sunlight.

And now it is Time magazine that beckons again: a message from photographer David Kennedy, who calls to say that his portrait of Adams will be on the cover along with a nine-page story on the photographer and his Museum of Modern Art show.

## Slaking In

Somehow it is finally starting to sink in: the 60 years of work, exposing 10,000 negatives; the dozens of books he has done, from the 1930 "Taos Pueblo" with Mary Austin to a guide to Polaroid photography; the 30,000 prints he has made; the 5,000 students he has taught; the hundreds of shows and signings and lectures; the \$250,000 gift to the MOMA to establish a new photographic curatorial fellowship; the Ansel Adams Archives at the Center for Creative Photography in Tucson.

"This old man on the cover of Time magazine," he muses.

"I'm going to charge for autographs now."

And then the impish Adams glimmers:

"For \$10, I'll sign 'Stieglitz.'"

Ansel Adams on Point Lobos.



Ansel Adams as a shepherd.

## Music

## Vince Taylor: The Seventh Comeback

By Michael Zwerin

**PARIS, Sept. 3 (HTT)** — Vince Taylor, the rocker tragique, is currently making his seventh comeback.

He was the first  *vrai rock 'n' roll*  singer to hit France, in 1961. The  *demon noir*  wore chains and black leather and he was sexy and Eddie Barclay signed him to a seven-year recording contract.

There were 10-foot posters of Taylor in the metro. You could buy Vince Taylor postcards and key rings. He was rumored to be having an affair with Brigitte Bardot. He was being groomed as another Johnny Hallyday — better, he sang in English.

But his big 1961 concert at the Palais des Sports resulted in some 5,000 fans rioting. Then came disagreeable words with important people, broken promises, disputed clauses, lapsed options. His record albums stopped moving. After a number of "last chances," he disappeared from view. To stay with family in England. To a detoxification clinic. To bum around. He worked a small bar in Montparnasse, went back to a clinic, bummed around some more, signed bad contracts, bombed in a Parisian restaurant. On the bottom, he made 50 francs singing one New Year's Eve.

## Business Building

Word has been spreading since he opened at the Club Campagne.

Premiere three weeks ago. Business is building. Something special is happening. What is it? He doesn't do much other than sing the melodies. No pavis work or deep back bands. No fancy lights or elaborate choreography. He has pretty good voice control, but that's not it. The secret is conviction. It's no show-biz hype. This guy is for real. He's doing what he was meant to do, and the tragic air about him adds special drama. Taylor is 40 now: "This may be my last chance," he says.

He does not really look 40. He has kept his Elvisish good looks, brought back into favor through "Grease." He has not put on weight, he is dressed clean if not sharp. His straight hair is combed, cut to reasonable rocker length. However there is what might be a dueling scar on one cheek, and a few teeth are missing in front.

"I have to go to the dentist tomorrow," he says, sitting on the flight of stairs that passes for a dressing room at the Campagne.

"What happened to your teeth?" "I had some trouble in Macon. There are a lot of Russians in Macon."

"Really?" "He does not elaborate."

He continues: "Listen... even though this is about rock 'n' roll, let's not forget the Iron Curtain."

Let's not forget the Iron Curtain. Let's not forget the Iron Curtain.

"Remember, 400 Englishmen have disappeared mysteriously. He mumbles something about the Chinese."

Coming back seven times takes its toll. Let's leave it at that. Some things must remain forever shrouded in mystery.

But what was a 40-year-old rocker doing in Macon in the first place? All we could learn was that he seems to have been retained there under contract to certain individuals, "almost a prisoner." If we can believe Ding Dong.

Ding Dong is Taylor's "artistic director." At least he was a few days ago. It's no longer very clear. He says: "It took me almost a year to get Vince out of Macon. Now look at him. What's he doing with those long-haired psychodelics backing him up?"

A rock 'n' roll purist, Ding Dong (who looks a lot like Taylor) can tell you who played what and when, on just about every Jerry Lee Lewis record. He can tell you where to hear real Rockabilly in Texas right now. He does not approve of Magnum, Taylor's current backup group. They do not play with enough conviction.

"Listen," says Ding Dong: "During the '60s everybody started following the Beatles. They played whatever rock they thought would make most money. There were only about a dozen of us who stayed faithful to the real thing in France. Now that everything's retro and the '50s are big again, I don't believe in giving work to people who played syrup when times were hard. Either he gets a bank of real rockers or I don't want anything more to do with him. I'm not in the racket for the money. Rock and roll is my life, that's all. I may call a press conference. It's a scandal."

Ding Dong is a good, if perhaps extreme, example of Taylor's fans. They know all the times by heart — "Long Tall Sally," "Fever," "Tutti Frutti," "Sweet Little Sixteen." They mimic him, jitterbug around the edges of the crowd.

About half look to be in their

mid-30s, putting on weight, or doing in Macon in the first place? All we could learn was that he seems to have been retained there under contract to certain individuals, "almost a prisoner." If we can believe Ding Dong.

Although Taylor was born in England, his parents migrated to California and he spent his adolescence in the thick of the golden state. This is not an acquired style. This was formed by '50s rock, he used doing it when it went on fashion and he's doing it now it's back.

Taylor is self-destructive, like jazzman Chet Baker. He's determined to waste his talent way or another. He is always or doesn't show up at all to important appointments. He lets his rear drift, less events dominate it. It is just easier, for example, keep Magnum rather than take trouble to find more appropriate musicians.

"He's going to mess it up as predicts Ding Dong: 'I mean not now, and he might make a money for a while, but in the run if he doesn't stay honest, he's going to lose his fans the time being they're so happy have him back they'll put up anything. But people are sure to Vince because he's sincere, everything's going to fall apart like it did before."

Vince Taylor, Club Campagne, 19 rue Campagne, Paris 14, through Sept. 8 (8:30).



Vince Taylor in action.

## Sculpture

## Sealed-Beam Artistry

**CHICAGO (AP)** — Chicago artist John David Mooney is going to light up exhibition halls in several European cities with a sculpture featuring 2,400 sealed-beam automobile headlights.

Mooney, 38, and a dozen other artists are going to Zagreb to assemble the monumental work, "Chicago Light Lines." It will extend along a quarter of a mile of a grassy mall in front of an exhibition pavilion.

The sculpture is part of the exhibition, "America Now," which will begin its tour in Zagreb Thursday

and will be displayed in European capitals for two years.

Mooney says his headlight sculpture "consists of standing lines of lights six feet high, 30 hie triangles of modulated design and carpets of lights."

Amber, white and blue are the basic color combinations and various intensities of the lights will be programmed in a mini-computer, he said. "There also will be voice control of the system... and walking among the lights will have a mystical, magical, solitary effect."

Mooney, a former art teacher at Notre Dame University and artist in residence at Purdue University, was invited by the International Communication Agency of the U.S. State Department to create a large-scale environmental light sculpture for the exhibition. Much of the total cargo of 10,000 pounds already has been shipped to Zagreb.

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## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT GUIDE

## FRANCE - PARIS

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## FRANC PINOT

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## Mexico's Oil Spill and the Battle to Save the Mysterious Ridley Sea Turtle

**PARIS** — When oil from the runaway underwater well, 1,500 ft. first threatened to reach Texas' South Padre Island, its Ridley sea turtles were hurriedly loaded aboard planes and flown to safety territory in the eastern Caribbean. It was the second time this beleaguered species had been obliged to run for its life: South Padre Island itself had been a refuge for it.

Of the five important species of sea turtles — the others are the green turtle, the loggerhead, the leatherback and the hawksbill — the Ridley is the most mysterious, even to its name. "Ridley" sounds like a proper noun, the name of a man or of a place, but nobody knows who or which it is. It could be a mispronunciation of some common noun.

Beyond its name, the Ridley seems to have no close relationship to any of its fellows. Dr. Archie Carr of the University of Florida, an expert on sea turtles, wrote in his "The Windward Road" "I have come to regard the Ridley as the most mysterious air-breathing animal in North America."

One of the mysteries is why the

female Ridley, alone among sea turtles, mounts the beach to lay her eggs in broad daylight. One theory is that the hour of laying may be connected with the hour of hatching. On the Mexican beach that is their only known natural laying ground, baby Ridelies break from their eggs about 3 a.m. It is late enough to be able to orient themselves in the direction of the sea by its luminosity, if sight is really the principal sense which guides them (this is another mystery), but early enough to escape the birds which a little later would attack them in their 20-minute passage from nest to water. Even this is no help against sharks, which eat turtle meat.

It is estimated that only 15 percent of Ridelies survive to reach a size which makes them virtually invulnerable — except to man. This exactitude seems incredible in view of the fact that about 50 days elapse between laying time and hatching; one might expect a variation of a few hours over this lapse of time, but the Ridley is said to be a model of precision.

Like the better publicized swal-

lows of California, Ridelies are supposed to arrive all together on the same day at their Mexican laying beach, where as many as 40,000 have been seen at the same time. There are not that many Ridelies in the whole world today. In 1976 their numbers were estimated at 10,000.

It is the misfortune of the Ridley to be coveted for a number of reasons. The first is for food. The sea turtle most often eaten is the green turtle, reputed to be the best, but this may be only because it is the most familiar.

## Calipash and Calipee

The Ridley is one of the four species of sea turtle which contain calipash and calipee, the soul of turtle soup. You can make turtle soup without turtle meat, but not successfully, without calipash or calipee, the most flavorful parts of the turtle. This is the matter described variously as fatty or cartilaginous which lies between the shells of the animal and the rest of its meat.

Calipash, dull green in color, lies below the upper shell, the carapace; calipee, light yellow, lies above the lower shell, the plastron. The Ridley is also highly valued, like most other turtles, for its eggs.

As though food value did not reason enough to hunt it, the Ridley is also sought for its shell. It seems to have been the Japanese who first discovered that shoe leather can be made from the Ridley's shell. The United States was unaware of this before 1972, when somebody noticed a shipment of 40,000 pounds of Ridley shells passing through in transit from Mexico to Japan, and wondered what they were good for.

Despite these reasons for taking Ridelies, Prof. Carr wrote as late as 1964, "As for the Ridley turtle, the beaches where it comes to lay are so distant and the time of laying so irregular that Ridelies lay all at the same time, unless this means simply that all of them appear on the same day, but not necessarily, as in the case of the swallows, the same day every year" that it is not in much danger for the time being, unless one of these days the *arrivadas* [dare we translate this word, which Prof. Carr left in Spanish, as "those out to make a fast buck?"] arouse an interest among commercial firms,

in which case the carnage will be unprecedented. If such an enterprise were actually undertaken, the whole species in this region could be wiped out in two or three seasons." (This, I should perhaps explain, is not Prof. Carr's exact wording, for when I wrote this article the only copy of the book I am citing, "Les Reptiles," available to me was a French translation, from which I have tried to restore the original English as well as I can.)

Prof. Carr's dire prediction was fulfilled before the book in which he made it could reach its readers. The only known laying beach of the Ridley was at Barra Calabaza, a small relatively inaccessible spot on Mexico's eastern coast, 50 miles north of Tampico. It was suddenly snuffed out and the prophesied carnage took place.

Boats lay offshore, and when the Ridelies left the water to lay, easy to observe because of their daylight habits and vulnerable because a laying turtle is oblivious to every-

thing happening about her, including her own slaughter, the hunters landed and tipped the animals open for their eggs. They did not wait for them to lay, to gather the eggs without killing the turtles, for the female Ridley, like many other turtles, lays her eggs in installments, usually in three batches, with a considerable interval between them.

By cutting off the animals' plastrons they got to all the eggs at one time. The eggs were the chief merchandise, for they sold splendidly to Mexicans, who think the eggs have aphrodisiacal properties. Often they took the calipee while they were about to lay. Less often they took the calipash, which hardens as the turtle ages, whereas the calipee never does. But if they cut off the upper shell for leather, they took the calipash as well, if it were still edible. The bulk of the meat was usually left to rot with the turtle's carcass, for it was too cumbersome to transport. A Ridley of laying age

would weigh 100 to 150 pounds, 150-pound turtle provides about pounds of calipee, weighed drying.

Fortunately, as the slaughter pressed, the Ridley found a savior.

## Texas Savior

In 1976, the Los Angeles Times published a story about D. Adams, a Texas contractor, who was moved when he learned of the destruction and threatened extinction of the Ridley and decided to do something about it. In 1976 he collected 5,000 Ridley eggs in Mexico and returned them to a beach in Texas, following up new burials each year. During first season, 1,250 eggs hatched and the turtles were released to the sea. This was something that was born or by an interested scientist of the laying ground's ancestors? Would the planted turtles return to Texas?

Another element of uncertainty was the question of turtles hatched in Texas might expect to return to Texas, if it was what they would be expected to do. It was not known how long it takes a Ridley turtle to reach laying age, though on the basis of what was known about other turtles seems that 10 years might be a reasonable guess.

One theory is that they are sensitive to magnetic fields and may lay where the magnetic polarity is familiar to them and makes them feel at home. But this raises the question: Is a turtle governed by the magnetism of the place where it was born or by an inherited sensitivity of the laying ground's ancestors? Would the planted turtles return to Texas?

Another element of uncertainty was the question of turtles hatched in Texas might expect to return to Texas, if it was what they would be expected to do. It was not known how long it takes a Ridley turtle to reach laying age, though on the basis of what was known about other turtles seems that 10 years might be a reasonable guess.

It was in fact 11 years when, in 1977, the first marked turtle returned. There were only three, too few to constitute a conclusive result. I have no information about what degree of success may have achieved in the years since 1974, but when I read the press that Ridelies had been flown out of danger just before arrival of the oil spill, I assumed that if Ridelies still existed, the initiative of David Adams had borne at least some fruit. I place the bet had chosen to save the sea, of course. South Padre Island.

## Archaeology

## Restoring the Pyramids

By Catherine Zeller

**CAIRO (UPI)** — The Great Pyramid at Giza will get a massive face-lift this fall to help stem a natural chemical reaction that for centuries has been eroding the soft stone of the ancient tomb.

Egyptian archaeologists, fearing the 5,000-year-old pyramid will weaken and eventually collapse, were beginning work on the restoration this month.

The monumental tomb of the Pharaoh Cheops is constructed of 3 million blocks of porous limestone. Rainwater is easily absorbed and retained in the huge blocks, which average two-and-a-half tons each. The intense heat of the surrounding desert along with the dampness causes the limestone to disintegrate slowly into a fine powder.



سكندرية

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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## BUSINESS/FINANCE

### French Budget Deficit Growing

S. Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Rising public expenditures and unwillingness to increase taxes are expected to contribute to a substantial deficit for 1980 budget.

Finance bill presented by Minister Maurice Papon, approved by the Cabinet today, is widely expected to result in a deficit of at least 30 billion francs.

Officials expect no major change to restrict government spending, and only minor adjustments to taxes, with the government's motivation being to keep inflation under control.

growth this year is expected to be about 2 percent, and inflationary effects of oil and other price rises are forecast to be around 2 percent.

Papon is expected to project a 4 percent rise in government spending, and a 1 percent rise in receipts.

For the lower paid in line with inflation, but not to raise higher incomes, thereby a slightly heavier burden on the alcohol and tobacco are

ish Center  
eed to Raise  
es If Elected

KHOLM, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — The Liberal and Center today jointly announced proposals to increase energy, alcohol and tobacco taxes to raise child allowances.

Both parties, to the Conservatives, end of Socialist rule in Sweden, the 3-party coalition Center leader Thorbjørn broke up last year in a

atest opinion poll shows support for the Center, which well below 1976 level. Conservatives have made

ant progress despite a year power. Together, the three the Social Democrats and 48.5 percent to 47 percent.

both the Social Democrats Conservatives have fared result of their strong taxers, the two middle parties anxious to spell out their in this key election issue

political observers noted.

Political observers noted.

Political observers noted.

Political observers noted.

### '80's Shortfall 30 Billion Francs

expected to be increased; and there is likely to be a major effort to reduce with tax evasion.

The projected deficit of 30 billion francs would compare with a 1979 deficit originally targeted at 15 billion francs, most recently officially estimated at around 34 billion francs.

U.S. 'Withdrawal' Lifts  
Taiwan's Credit Rating

TAIPEI, Sept. 3 (NYT) — By removing a pervasive uncertainty, the U.S. withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of Taiwan Dec. 31 has had the unexpected effect of elevating the island's credit rating to top grade in international financial circles.

"The shock came, but nothing awful happened," Anthony Greaves, a Pacific regional director, said in an interview. "The air has been cleared, and the uncertainty is gone. The name of the game may be changed, but the business continues."

Of late, Mr. Greaves' bank and a growing number of other foreign banks, including European and Japanese institutions that traditionally shunned Taiwan, have been standing in line to extend loans to the country's enterprises.

One by-product of the vigorous competition for Taiwan's business has been longer maturities for loans and more favorable leading rates for the nation's borrowers.

Recently, Union Bank of Switzerland headed a syndicate that concluded a \$100-million loan to Taiwan Power and Grindley succeeded in heading a syndicate that lent \$60 million to the state-owned utility.

Both loans, a \$200-million credit for Taiwan Power and a \$128-million loan for China Airlines, carry the most favorable loan terms to date for Taiwan. The loans are for 12 years, longer than the usual maturity of 7 or 8 years, at a floating interest rate of 0.625 percentage point over the London interbank offered rate for the first six years and 0.75 point for the remaining six years, and are appreciably lower than the rates charged a year ago.

"Taiwan is now in the position to command the prime rate that is available elsewhere in Asia," Carter Booth, Chase Manhattan's Taipei

branch manager, noted. "Taiwan used to pay a slight premium, but now it has been dropped."

Financial specialists say the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China improved Taiwan's creditworthiness in the banking community by dispelling the cloud that had hung over the island's stability. Before that, many foreign bankers had concluded that the United States would inevitably make the change some day and had doubts that Taiwan could sustain the blow. Accordingly, they had held back their business involvement here.

Although official diplomatic ties no longer exist, the bankers said the Taiwan Relations Act passed by Congress has insured the continuation of a close, pragmatic, working relationship between the two countries. A number of foreign banks have taken a second look at Taiwan.

The re-evaluation has led to the conclusion that Taiwan remains one of the strongest economies in Asia and has great potential for continued growth. Taiwan's economic position looks particularly good since the Asian economy is generally sliding as a result of rising oil costs. Unlike some of its Asian neighbors, Taiwan has a favorable balance of payments. Its foreign-exchange reserves are substantial, and its debt-service ratio remains at a healthy 5 percent.

Foreign banks say the heightened interest in Taiwan is also partly a result of the diminished enthusiasm for the China market. "They know there won't be any sudden surge of big money in China," one U.S. banker said. "Bankers are pragmatic. So they turn around and come to Taiwan."

To a certain extent, they are also emboldened by what they regard as a more flexible attitude taken by China toward Taiwan and are encouraged that many major U.S. banks are able to do business with both China and Taiwan without suffering any adverse effect.

The turnaround is most noticeable among European and Japanese banks, which consider themselves on "an equal footing" with the U.S. banks now. Notably more European and Japanese banks have begun to lead or participate in term loans to Taiwan.

"There are clear signs that the Japanese and the Europeans are coming," said one U.S. banker. "Not that I would like to see more competition, but I am afraid more competition is coming to Taiwan."

Political observers noted.

### Bonn Rejects U.S. Critique Of Policy

Bundesbank Backed  
By Finance Minister

BONN, Sept. 3 (AP-DJ) — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer apparently rejects U.S. suggestions that his country should change its current anti-inflation, tight-credit policy.

A Finance Ministry spokesman quoted Mr. Matthöfer as saying that Germany would not accept a higher inflation simply because of U.S. criticism of its current policy.

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., has claimed that high interest rates in West Germany and Japan prevent the Federal Reserve from relaxing its credit conditions for fear of a rush into marks out of the dollar.

In a letter to President Carter, Mr. Reuss suggested that the president to change their policy so as to rely less on monetary and more on fiscal tightness.

Treasury Secretary William Miller said Friday that Washington would consult officials of other nations concerning their policy but they were unaware of any impending consultations with the United States on interest rates.

"American Friends"  
The spokesman quoted Mr. Matthöfer as saying that "we won't make inflation (here) because of our American friends."

Ministry officials also noted that interest-rate policy was essentially a matter for the independent Bundesbank to decide. Since last year, the central bank has raised general interest-rate levels by boosting the key discount rate to 5 percent from 3 and the lombard rate to 6 percent from 3.5.

While the ministry spokesman emphasized the need for coordinated international economic policies, he also said the government fully backed the Bundesbank's current credit policy. Mr. Reuss termed the policy "super-tight" and blamed it for high U.S. interest rates which threaten to turn the U.S. recession into a depression.

Mass firings are threatened by West German nuclear power equipment makers unless new atomic power plants are ordered. Klaus Barthel, chairman of Kraftwerk Union; Manfred Hennings, head of Gutehoffnungshütte; Wolfgang Thiele of OHF-Sterker; Klaus Kutz of Vöest-Alpine; and Joseph Spalhoff, a member of Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk's board, told a joint news conference Monday that no new domestic nuclear power plant orders had been placed since 1975 and no such foreign orders had come in since 1977.

Mr. Thiele warned that the high-technology sector may face total collapse and mass dismissals unless the government decides quickly to push ahead with expanding the nation's nuclear power capacity. The five executives made it clear that they want the government to end the current state of political uncertainty over nuclear power's future. They noted that about 130,000 to 150,000 persons are employed in the domestic nuclear power industry and its subcontractors.

Honda Motor revised upward this year's business predictions and now expects profit before tax and special items for the year ending Feb. 29 to rise to a record 42 billion yen (about \$190 million) from 29.56 billion yen last year. Sales are forecast to rise to a record 1.05 trillion yen from 922.3 billion. The prediction exceeds an initial forecast in April of a pre-tax profit of 39.5 billion yen and sales of 1.01 trillion yen.

Honda cites the dollar's recent appreciation against the yen and increased sales of four-wheeled vehicles for the improved outlook. Last year, the motorcycle and automobile maker suffered an exchange loss of 14 billion yen, which it said should be reduced sharply this year. Total sales of four-wheel vehicles this year are expected to rise about 10 percent to 840,000 units. U.S. sales in the March-July period rose 38 percent to 168,000 units.

Profits for Japan's manufacturing companies, before taxes and special items, are expected to rise 27.5 percent in the April-September fiscal half, according to a survey by the Bank of Japan. However, profits in the second half

ending next March 31 will fall 10.3 percent, as increased oil prices and other pressure factors will lower business results of almost all industries. The survey, conducted in mid-August, covered 530 major firms of all industries, except those in finance and insurance, and 4,357 other companies across the country. The survey shows profits for non-manufacturing firms in the first half will fall 27.5 percent from a year earlier.

American Express is buying out Bancor's interest in a joint Hong Kong merchant bank. The Philippine banking group held a 25-percent interest in the two-year-old Hong Kong unit, which will now be called Amex Asia Ltd. American Express will retain its 25-percent share in Bancor, however, and the two banks say they plan to continue close cooperation in other areas.

American Express declined to say how it would pay Bancor for its share.

Radio waves may be the key to freeing billions of barrels of oil trapped in tar sands, according to Jack Bridges, senior engineering advisor at the Research Institute of the Illinois Institute of Technology. He says more than 85 percent of U.S. tar sands deposits lie in Utah, containing an estimated 26 billion barrels of oil or bitumen. His team of scientists believes most previous commercial efforts to recover the oil with "in situ" methods have been too costly or inefficient because the oil in tar sands is more like tar than oil and does not make a good heat conductor. The team says radio frequency energy can heat the tar sands deposits underground, increasing the flow rate and allowing the oil to be drawn off by inserting long, tubular electrodes into bore holes to act as the heat source. The electrodes are energized with a radio frequency power, and the pattern of electrodes is designed to "uniformly heat the tar sands deposit." He adds "similar methods should apply to other deposits of viscous oils... such as oil shale." The cost of recovering the bitumen and upgrading the product for use by oil refineries would run \$11 to \$15 per barrel.

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### Durables Sales Seen Peaking

By Thomas C. Hayes

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Although U.S. sales continue at a vigorous pace, the makers and sellers of consumer durables — refrigerators, dishwashers, television sets and automobiles — are cutting inventories and bracing for recession.

When viewed with autos out of the picture, the consumer-durables sector reveals unexpected strength for the year. "Our industry really is in the midst of a sales boom, despite all of the recession talk," said Ralph Jones, an official of the Electronics Industry Association.

James Byrnes, an economist who monitors consumer spending for the Commerce Department, indicated that the auto-sales slump has obscured what so far has been a good sales year for other consumer durable manufacturers.

"Automobile Problem"  
"In general terms, no one in this agency would be willing to state that there is a recession," Mr. Byrnes said. "It's clear that spending and overall gross national product are down — heavily dominated by the automobile problem. But there are also a lot of adjustments taking place in the economy that are not necessarily of a business-cycle nature."

The Commerce Department reported that, overall, consumer spending declined at an annual rate of 3.1 percent in the second quarter. Auto and related sales, as measured in constant 1972 dollars, slipped 11.8 percent. By contrast, sales of furniture and household equipment rose 2.5 percent.

Some economists surmise that sharply higher gasoline prices have moved consumers to spend more on household goods, leisure and entertainment and less on auto and travel-related purchases.

"We're in an unusually advantageous position, since the TV business and home entertainment can be beneficiaries of a closer-to-home lifestyle brought on by rising gasoline prices," said Robert Bowen, a vice president at Zenith Radio.

Consumer electronics companies are doing especially well. Sales of video-cassette recorders, where prices run up to \$1,350, came to 204,568 through July, up 25 percent over the year-ago period.

Most manufacturers of home appliances and consumer electronics anticipate the current sales pace will peak by year's end and are cautiously managing production to avoid a repeat of the calamitous pileup of unsold goods that contributed to the severity of the last recession.

Ward Smith, president of White Consolidated Industries, a major manufacturer of kitchen and laundry appliances, said that although its sales increased 19 percent during the first half, they have softened in recent weeks.

"We don't think sales of units will be down this year, but there are too many imponderables," he said. "With the economy in a recessionary mode, you've got to assume that the possibility exists that it's going to be bad."

"The cutback in consumer spending has not made its presence felt as yet, but we're keeping a very close watch on the market and on our inventories," added a spokesman for Whirlpool. "Right now our merchandising activities are right on target."

General Electric, which is in a close race with Whirlpool for leadership in major-appliance sales, has had a "very good" year, a spokesman said, but it anticipates a sales slump later this year, followed by an upswing by mid-1980.

Similarly James Magid, vice president for research at Shearson Hayden Stone, the investment house, is forecasting a 10-percent decline in unit sales of major appliances next year. Donald Welsch, an economist and corporate planning consultant, said most manufacturers have planned intensively since last summer for coping with recession. The "recession marketing policies" that emerged are now broadly in effect, he said.

The emphasis on slimming down inventories has pared manufacturers' profits this year. Moreover, rugged competition among the industry leaders has kept profit margins low for several years, analysts said. Now, with the prime bank lending rate at a record 12 1/2 percent and expected to climb higher, the appliance manufacturers will have to pay higher costs to finance unsold models that are slow to move from warehouse floors.

Collectively, the industry reported a 3-percent drop in first-half profits, but sales rose 12 percent. It is impossible to maintain margins in this kind of economic climate," said Mr. Smith. "Material costs have been a large problem. Copper is used in compressors in all refrigeration equipment, and plastics, which are petroleum-sensitive, are used in all sorts of things."

But Zinc Makers Feeling Slump

Aluminum, Copper, Lead Producers Recession-Free

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Even though such large consumers of metals as the automobile and construction industries are in the midst of a recession, producers of aluminum, copper and lead have

### Gold Sets Record at \$322.90

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Speculators piled into gold today, pushing the price to a record high.

The price at this morning's fixing was set at \$319.30 an ounce and at \$322.90 at the afternoon fixing. By the close of trading it was quoted at \$322.75-\$323.50 an ounce, bid and asked. The previous high, set last Thursday, was \$319.65 an ounce.

Dealers reported strong speculative interest, supported by short-covering and by a sharp rise in the price of silver, once it became clear that the price was holding at over \$320 an ounce.

Silver closed at \$10.945 per ounce, up from Friday's \$10.375. Although New York and South Africa were closed for national holidays, dealers said demand was nevertheless quite large and came from everywhere.

Market operators had gone short, dealers said, anticipating a lower price today as New York was closed. But as the price started to rise, they rushed in to cover their positions.

Activity in the foreign exchange market was restricted because of the U.S. holiday and the rise in gold did not affect the dollar. Dealers said they were awaiting tomorrow's open in New York to see whether the rise in gold will have any bearish effect on thinking there.

The dollar closed at 1.8257 Deutsche marks, up from Friday's 1.8243 Dm and was unchanged at 1.6568 Swiss francs. Sterling weakened to \$2.2480 from \$2.2525, but dealers cautioned that the market was very thin.

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Although there has been some slippage, most other metals prices have remained high; the domestic producer-price of lead, for example, has declined from a historic high of 62 cents a pound to 58 cents. Demand generally remains strong.

Zinc is used in die-casting and galvanizing, and the auto industry is an especially large customer. The U.S. producer price for zinc dropped from 39.5 cents a pound to 37 cents Aug. 1. Subsequently, National Zinc cut its price to 35.5 cents and last week Preussag, a leading West German producer, said it was cutting zinc output 15 percent, a move that analysts expect to be followed by others.

For other metals, however, the economic downturn has not yet had much impact.

The biggest difference between the producers' position now and during previous slumps, according to Bill Siedenbar, metals analyst for Smith Barney, is that this time, "there is a much better balance between demand and supply."

From 1965 to 1975, he said, non-ferrous metals producers were in a "dreadful period" when most were rapidly expanding capacity and customers were carrying high inventories and when the recession came, "it hit quickly and hard."

The situation is different now. In aluminum, for example, there has been little addition of new capacity, he said, and producers were slow to bring idled capacity into production even when demand far

outrun supply in the first and second quarter of this year.

Major producers, such as Aluminum Co. of America, began limiting shipments to customers earlier this year, because of very tight supply. The company is still "on allocation," a spokesman said.

In copper, where the auto industry is a major consumer, demand has also remained high. Edward Bergin, general sales manager of

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Les gérants-liquidateurs du Fonds informent les porteurs de parts qu'un second remboursement sera de Frs. 3.50 par part sera mis en paiement dès le 24 septembre 1979 contre présentation pour estampillage des certificats aux guichets de la banque dépositaire du Fonds.

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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, Sept. 3, 1979

| Dollar Bonds    | Yield | Price  | Yield | Price  |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Amsterd. 8-1/2  | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |
| Australia 8-1/2 | 9.75  | 101.00 | 8-1/2 | 101.00 |

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| Amsterdam      | Brussels       | London         | Milan          | Paris          | Zurich         |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |
| Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 | Amsterd. 8-1/2 |

## International Stock Indexes

September 3, 1979

| Index        | Value  | Change |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Amsterd. 100 | 101.00 | +0.10  |
| Brussels 100 | 101.00 | +0.10  |
| London 100   | 101.00 | +0.10  |
| Milan 100    | 101.00 | +0.10  |
| Paris 100    | 101.00 | +0.10  |
| Zurich 100   | 101.00 | +0.10  |

## Tokyo Exchange

September 3, 1979

| Index      | Value  | Change |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Tokyo 100  | 101.00 | +0.10  |
| Nikkei 100 | 101.00 | +0.10  |
| TOPIX 100  | 101.00 | +0.10  |

## COOPER SPORTSWEAR

America's Largest Outerwear Manufacturer Seeks PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES in France, Low Countries, West Germany, Scandinavia, Great Britain & Italy. Contact: Dr. John E. Holt. Hotel Royal Monceau, Paris, Sept. 5 to 9. or write him of COOPER SPORTSWEAR MFG. CO., INC. 730 Wallingway Ave., Newark, N.J. 07104 USA or Telex: 935439 C-SWAL, Attention: Cooper.

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## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

### Fairchild Camera and Instrument International Finance N.V.

5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1991

Redemption Date: September 28, 1979  
Conversion Right Expires: September 24, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of the 5 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1991 (the "Debentures") of Fairchild Camera and Instrument International Finance N.V. (the "Company") that pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1976 (the "Indenture") among the Company, Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, Guarantor ("Guarantor") and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, the Company has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on September 28, 1979 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 104.5% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest from December 1, 1978 to the Redemption Date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate \$1,093,080 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made on presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the office of the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below. The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date. Holders of Debentures have as an alternative to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on September 24, 1979 to convert such Debentures into the Guarantor's Common Stock. The Debentures may be converted into Common Stock of the Guarantor at the rate of 21.98 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect this conversion, a Debenture holder should complete and sign the CONVERSION NOTICE on the Debenture or surrender to the Paying and Conversion Agents a similar signed notice together with the Debentures to be converted. A holder who surrenders Debentures for conversion will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon conversion of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof the Company will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional share computed on the basis of a price of \$66 per share of the Guarantor's Common Stock. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be issuable or deliverable upon conversion shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The conversion will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the date on which the Paying and Conversion Agents receive such Conversion Notice and the Debentures surrendered for conversion. Upon conversion of the Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon from December 1, 1978. Debentures delivered for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing on and after December 1, 1979. On May 29, 1979 Schlumberger (California) Inc., an indirectly wholly owned subsidiary of Schlumberger Limited offered to purchase any and all shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock for \$66. As a result of this offer, Schlumberger (California) Inc. acquired more than 90% of the outstanding shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock. In connection with the offer but prior to the commencement thereof Schlumberger Limited and the Guarantor entered into an agreement providing for a merger between the Guarantor and Schlumberger (California) Inc. pursuant to which each share of the Guarantor's Common Stock not owned at the effective date thereof by Schlumberger (California) Inc. would be converted into a right to receive \$66 in cash. Schlumberger (California) Inc. has informed both the Company and Guarantor that it intends to proceed with the cash merger with the Guarantor on September 28, 1979 or as soon thereafter as is practicable. In such a cash merger each outstanding share of the Guarantor's Common Stock would be converted into the right to receive \$66 cash per share. At such a price, the holder of a \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of the Guarantor's Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$1,450.08. Based on the price to be paid in the pending cash merger, holders of Debentures upon conversion will receive Common Stock and cash in lieu of any fractional shares having a greater value than the cash which they would receive upon redemption. Delivery of Debentures to the Paying and Conversion Agents after the close of business on September 24, 1979, regardless of the instructions and any notice, will result in the redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 104.5% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to September 28, 1979.

## IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

As described above, based on the price to be paid in the pending cash merger, the value of the Guarantor's stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which will be received upon surrendering the Debentures for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into the Guarantor's Common Stock expire at the close of business on September 24, 1979.

## PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
Corporate Trust Office  
30 West Broadway  
New York, New York 10015  
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
33 Lombard Street  
London EC3P 3BH, England  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg  
37, Rue Notre-Dame  
Case Postale 1108  
Luxembourg  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Gallusanlage 7-8  
Postfach 2601  
D 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1  
Germany  
Bank of America National Trust  
and Savings Association  
St. George's Building  
Lee House Street  
Hong Kong  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
75450 Paris Cedex 09  
France  
Swiss Bank Corporation  
Paradeplatz 66  
Postfach, CH-8022  
Zurich  
Switzerland

FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

Dated: August 24, 1979

## European Gold Markets

September 3, 1979

| Location        | A.M.   | P.M.   | N.C.  |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| London          | 219.30 | 222.90 | +2.8  |
| Zurich          | 218.00 | 222.00 | +1.5  |
| Paris (125 Mio) | 334.14 | 334.13 | +1.52 |

Official morning and afternoon figures for London and Zurich opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

## Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

| Base | Nov 79      | Feb 80      | Options for |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 300  | 15.00-16.00 | 23.50-24.50 | 1980        |
| 325  | 12.50-13.50 | 21.00-22.00 | 1980        |
| 350  | 10.00-11.00 | 18.50-19.50 | 1980        |
| 375  | 7.50-8.50   | 16.00-17.00 | 1980        |
| 400  | 5.00-6.00   | 13.50-14.50 | 1980        |

Gold Trading 218.25-219.50

## Valeurs White Weld S.A.

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Tel. 310.251 - Telex 28.305

## S. Africa Opposition Elects New Leader

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — South Africa's main opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party, today elected Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert as leader to replace Colin Eglin. Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, 39, was unanimously chosen by a special congress of the party. There were no other nominations.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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The appointee will initially report to a Group Board Director and, for the candidate with the right combination of experience, vision and personal stature, prospects of advancement are excellent. Resumes including a daytime telephone number to E. J. Robins, Executive Selection Division, Ref. R566.

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حکومت ایران

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

| Period   | Rate          | Period   | Rate            |
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| 12/15/16 | 7 1/4 - 7 1/2 | 12/15/16 | 14 1/2 - 15 1/2 |
| 3/15/16  | 7 1/4 - 7 1/2 | 3/15/16  | 14 1/2 - 15 1/2 |
| 6/15/16  | 7 1/4 - 7 1/2 | 6/15/16  | 14 1/2 - 15 1/2 |
| 9/15/16  | 7 1/4 - 7 1/2 | 9/15/16  | 14 1/2 - 15 1/2 |

### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

| Fund Name                   | Price   | Fund Name                    | Price   |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| AMERICAN FUND               | \$12.45 | WORLDWIDE FUND               | \$12.45 |
| AMERICAN INVESTMENT FUND    | \$12.45 | WORLDWIDE INVESTMENT FUND    | \$12.45 |
| AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FUND | \$12.45 | WORLDWIDE INTERNATIONAL FUND | \$12.45 |
| AMERICAN PACIFIC FUND       | \$12.45 | WORLDWIDE PACIFIC FUND       | \$12.45 |
| AMERICAN SELECT FUND        | \$12.45 | WORLDWIDE SELECT FUND        | \$12.45 |

### London Commodities

| Commodity | Price | Commodity | Price |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| SUGAR     | 11.25 | COFFEE    | 1.25  |
| WHEAT     | 1.25  | TEA       | 1.25  |
| BARLEY    | 1.25  | PEPPER    | 1.25  |
| MAIZE     | 1.25  | CLOVE     | 1.25  |

### Currency Rates

| Currency         | Rate | Currency       | Rate   |
|------------------|------|----------------|--------|
| US Dollar        | 1.00 | Japanese Yen   | 100.00 |
| British Pound    | 1.00 | Swiss Franc    | 1.00   |
| West German Mark | 1.00 | French Franc   | 1.00   |
| Italian Lira     | 1.00 | Spanish Peseta | 1.00   |

### AKENI

"Service to the individual"  
Cash currency bank note middle rates  
week ending Friday, August 31, 1979.

### Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from  
**PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.**  
Amsterdam.

### Paris Commodities

| Commodity | Price | Commodity | Price |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| SUGAR     | 11.25 | COFFEE    | 1.25  |
| WHEAT     | 1.25  | TEA       | 1.25  |
| BARLEY    | 1.25  | PEPPER    | 1.25  |
| MAIZE     | 1.25  | CLOVE     | 1.25  |

### London Metals Market

| Metal  | Price | Metal    | Price |
|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| Copper | 1.00  | Aluminum | 1.00  |
| Zinc   | 1.00  | Lead     | 1.00  |
| Nickel | 1.00  | Steel    | 1.00  |
| Iron   | 1.00  | Gold     | 1.00  |

### THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT

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## "We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.

His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand. This was no ordinary watch. Its exquisitely enameled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date. The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand. Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me."

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.

"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

### Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET - GÜBELIN - LES AMBASSADEURS - KUNZ & Cie.  
LONDON: ASPREY - GARRARD - GRAFF  
PARIS: ALDEBERT - CLERC - FRED  
ROME: BEDETTI - BULGAR  
ZURICH: GÜBELIN - LES AMBASSADEURS - MEISTER

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\*Courtesy Field Newspaper Syndication

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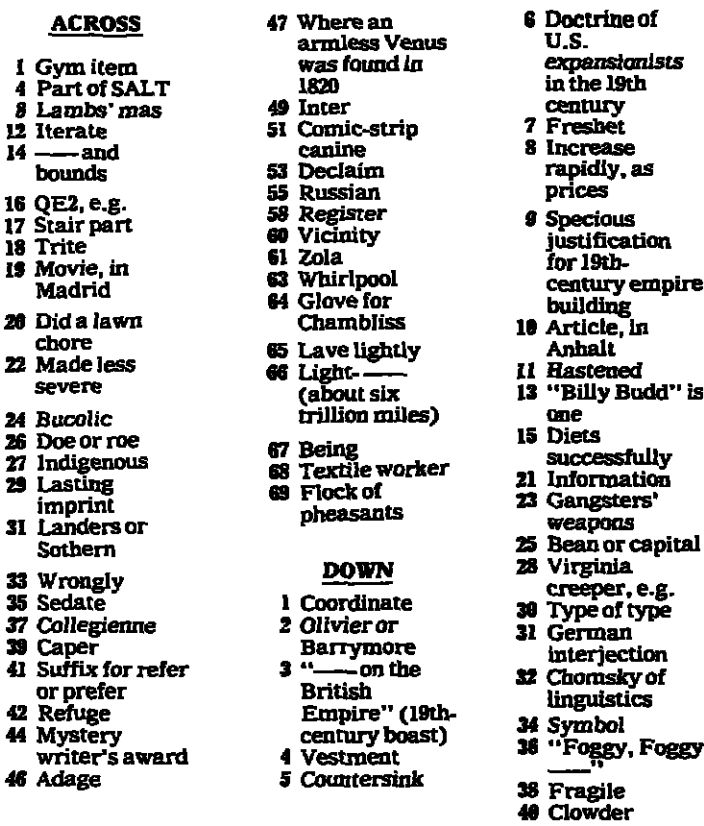
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*By Eugene T. Maleska*



|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | E | T | E |   | U | R | A | N | O |   | B | A | T | H |
| A | D | I | E |   | S | I | M | E |   | A | L | L | I |   |
| L | A | B | O | R | D | A | Y | E | R | S | K | E | N | D |
| A | N | A | P | E | S | T |   | Q | E | E | S | E |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   | F | I | R | A |   | C | O | R | D |   |
| A | G | R | A | S | T |   | L | A | N | S |   | A | F | T |
| F | L | O | G |   | D | I | V | E | R |   | R | U | E |   |
| L | O | V | E | S | I | L | A | B | O | R | S | L | O | S |
| E | V | E |   | L | O | R | E |   |   |   | A | M | E | R |
| D | E | R |   | T | I | D | L |   | A | R | M | A | D | A |
|   |   |   |   |   | O | V | E | N |   | A | R | I | B |   |
| A | L | I | V | E |   |   | R | E | G | A | T | T | A |   |
| L | A | B | O | R | I | N | G |   | C | L | A | S | S | E |
| O | V | A | L |   | R | A | R | E |   |   | T | A | L | K |
| T | A | R | D |   | S | P | A | D | E |   | S | E | R | A |

|               | C  | F  |          | C          | F  |    |          |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|----------|
| ALGARVE       | 22 | 72 | Fair     | MADRID     | 29 | 84 | Fair     |
| AMSTERDAM     | 15 | 59 | Rain     | MIAMI      | 24 | 75 | Fair     |
| ANKARA        | 24 | 75 | Fair     | MILAN      | 21 | 79 | Fair     |
| ATHENS        | 28 | 81 | Fair     | MONTREAL   | 22 | 72 | Cloudy   |
| BEIRUT        | 29 | 84 | Fair     | MOSCOW     | 18 | 64 | Showers  |
| BERGRADE      | 21 | 61 | Fair     | NEW YORK   | 14 | 57 | Rain     |
| BELLIN        | 19 | 66 | Showers  |            | 22 | 77 | Cloudy   |
| BRUSSELS      | 15 | 59 | Rain     | NICE       | 21 | 76 | Overcast |
| BUCHAREST     | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   | OSLO       | 19 | 66 | Misty    |
| BUDAPEST      | 27 | 81 | Fair     | PARIS      | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   |
| CASABLANCA    | 25 | 77 | Cloudy   | PRAGUE     | 18 | 64 | Overcast |
| COPENHAGEN    | 17 | 63 | Overcast | ROME       | 27 | 81 | Misty    |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 27 | 81 | Fair     | SOFIA      | 21 | 76 | Fair     |
| DUBLIN        | 15 | 59 | Rain     | STOCKHOLM  | 19 | 64 | Misty    |
| EDINBURGH     | 16 | 61 | Rain     | TEHRAN     | 20 | 76 | Fair     |
| FLORENCE      | 26 | 79 | Misty    | TEKYO      | 29 | 84 | Fair     |
| FRANKFURT     | 26 | 78 | Cloudy   | TOKYO      | 27 | 81 | Misty    |
| GENEVA        | 19 | 66 | Fair     | TUNIS      | 29 | 84 | Fair     |
| HELSINKI      | 14 | 57 | Rain     | VIENNA     | 26 | 79 | Fair     |
| HOUSTON       | 28 | 81 | Rain     | WARSAW     | 26 | 79 | Fair     |
| ISTANBUL      | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   | WASHINGTON | 27 | 81 | Overcast |
| LAS PALMAS    | 34 | 75 | Fair     | ZURICH     | 19 | 66 | Cloudy   |
| LISBON        | 28 | 82 | Fair     |            |    |    |          |
| LONDON        | 16 | 61 | Cloudy   |            |    |    |          |
| LOS ANGELES   | 27 | 81 | Cloudy   |            |    |    |          |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

The band of the Welsh Guards played nautical airs, a fine boat splashed into the water, and a small flotilla of pleasure and harbor craft followed the stubby, red-and-white flagship of the expedition, the Benjamin Bowring, as it slipped its mooring opposite Christopher Owen's majestic Royal Naval college and headed down the Thames.

THE REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL WILL NOW COME TO ORDER! THE COURT WILL HEAR THE ISLAND REPUBLIC OF TRAN VE AMBASSADOR DUKE!

HAS THE STATE PREPARED ITS CASE?

WE HAVE, EXCELLENCY.

LOOKS IRONCLAD TO ME.

THANKS. SORRY ABOUT THE TYPES.

NOW! WAIT A MINUTE!

NOW! WAIT A MINUTE!

G.B. Jackson

**"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"**  
**"Printed in Great Britain"**

\*NOT SO HARD, MOM! I'M GONNA LOOK ALL WASHED OUT!

*By Alan Tru*

| ding:  | West | North  | East |
|--------|------|--------|------|
| South: | Pass | 1 N.T. | Pass |
| 1 ♠    |      |        |      |
| 2 ♠    | Pass | 4 ♠    | Pass |
| Pass   | Pass |        |      |

West led the heart three.

هكذا من الأهل







